THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞ *Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.*

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.

APPLY TO

Allen & Grant,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR,

40 bbls. ***MOLASSES,***

50 bales and small bags

COTTON,

100 Boxes ***TIN PLATES,***

200 Kegs ***JUNIATA NAILS,***

200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 ***GLASS,***

25 do. ***BOTTLES,*** assorted.

3000 barrels ***SALT,***

20 do. ***MACKAREL.***

Cap, Printing & Wrapping

PAPER,

A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.

April 15, 1825—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,

Of every description,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 25—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J U G R Glover, B Hughes Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Beckham & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1824.—tf

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT.

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,

Late Clerk to Commissioners.

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.

Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,

FOR SALE BY

R. Lindell & Co.

Commission Merchants.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes	D. B. Axes
Plough Irons	Plough Irons
Trace Chains	Trace Chain
Log Chains	Log Chains
Hoes	Hoes

—*ALSO*—

SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

WANTED,

1000 Hides of large, unshaved

UPPER LEATHER,

IN the rough, for which the subscriber will pay a liberal price if delivered to him in Baltimore.

James P. Baylcss,

May 13, 1825—3t *dtf.*

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Duburry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen

TAILORS.

☞ None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented girl, named SUSAN HITCHIE, aged about 9 years, fair complexion, dark hair. Had on a cotton plaid frock. All persons are forbid harboring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning her to me.

William Robinson.

May 13—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY

May 13, 1825. tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

May 3d, 1825.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

May 13—3t.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE

SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of fashionable

Crape, Silk, Linen, Worsted, & Cotton

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising all recent varieties, will be found at

HARRIS & STOCKTON'S STORE,

AMONG which are—An elegant assortment of dress, lining, and bonnet Silks; Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls; black, white, silk, and bobbinet Shawls, Veils, & Fancy Handkerchiefs; a splendid assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS Also—200 pieces well-assorted British Calicoes, Chintzes, and Ginghams; 50 do. do. Baltimore Calicoes; Men's and Women's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; Shoes; fine fresh Tea, Coffee and Sugar, &c.

May 13—3t.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Fortune & Co* Saddle-Tree Manufacturers, was dissolved on the first day of May, by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said firm, will please to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and pay their accounts to James Fortune, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

James Fortune,
Luke Fortune.

The Business in future will be carried on by WALTER FORTUNE & SONS, in Fourth St. between Wood and Smithfield Sts. opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Bellows Manufactory.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

THOSE having claims against the estate of Walter Fortune, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will call and pay their dues.

Walter Fortune.

May 13. 3t.

Reception of La Fayette.

For sale by Harris & Stockton,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

La Fayette, Military, Masonic and Fancy

GOODS,

AMONG which are—La Fayette BADGES. Waist Ribbons and Gloves; elegant gilt coat and vest Buttons, with La Fayette's bust; La Fayette Plates, Tumblers, and Cups and Saucers; Swords, Epaulets, Gold and Silver Laces, Gilt and Plated Buttons; all kinds of Plumes, Cords, Sashes, and Military trimmings; National or Revolutionary Cockades, &c. &c. With a variety of other Goods, suitable for Volunteer Companies, Military Officers, &c. &c.

May 13—3t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a trust created and in me vested, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday, the 25th day of June next,* at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain body or parcel of

LAND,

in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, on Nine Mile Run, lately in the occupation of Col. Dunning M'Nair, containing 865 acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 23d December, 1797, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. in and for the county of Allegheny, in book G. pages 387 and 388, in pursuance of previous articles of agreement dated 11th March, 1797, granted and conveyed in mortgage to the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.—Any person desirous of examining into the title and condition of the property, can have an opportunity of doing so upon application to the subscriber.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1825.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

		Scheme.	
1	prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		4,720	4,720
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
52		100	5,200
156		50	7,800
1248		20	24,960
10608		10	106,080
12,120 Prizes		$34,220	$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them, 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,

Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts

May 20, 1825.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,

April 1—3mo. *Wood Street.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield, IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots & Shoes,

Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.

March 18—eotf.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fetid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

JOHNSON'S

Unchangeable Philadelphia

PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by

J. H. Lambdin, Agent.

—*ALSO*—

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial

PRINTING PAPERS.

December 31—mly

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county,

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, May 20.—3.*

PERSONS to whom the Steam Boats

FRIENDSHIP & BOLIVAR

may be indebted, will please present their accounts for payment, to

Aaron Hart.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTIVELY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE SUBSCRIBER, late of Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above,* and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill-wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B. All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

A correction of the above.

MR. M'CREARY is not the *Inventor* but the *Constructor* of the above machine. However, I am glad to have it in my power thus publicly to acknowledge how much I am indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. M'Creary for a construction which I confess in several particulars did not immediately strike my attention. This correction is by order of Mr. M'Creary, and the public will please not to misinterpret this affair, as no existing misunderstanding is at all between myself and that gentleman. We are both concerned in the results, and this self propelling water-machine will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days, for public inspection.

Thomas Campbell.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—3t.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and the Court have appointed the *third Monday of June* next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Downey,

Boyardstown, Lawrence.

Allegheny county, May 20, 1825.—3t.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

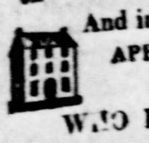
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.



APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,

40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*

50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES,*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS,*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL.*
Cap, Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

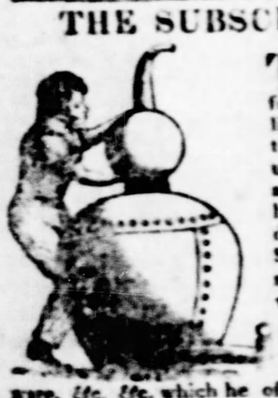
Nov 25—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hughes Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824—tf

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.

Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes	D. B. Axes
Plough Irons	Plough Irons
Trace Chains	Trace Chain
Log Chains	Log Chains
Hoes	Hoes

—*ALSO*—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

WANTED,

1000 Hides of large, unshaved
UPPER LEATHER,
IN the rough, for which the subscriber will pay a liberal price if delivered to him in Baltimore.

James P. Bayless,
May 13, 1825—3t d&f.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.
April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen
TAILORS.
☞None but good workmen need apply.
Caleb Lee.
April 22, 1825.—tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented girl, named SUSAN RITCHIE, aged about 9 years, fair complexion, dark hair. Had on a cotton plaid frock. All persons are forbid harboring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning her to me.

William Robinson.
May 13—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners,
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY
May 13, 1825. tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

May 5d, 1825.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
May 13—3t.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE
SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of fashionable
Crape, Silk, Linen, Worsted, & Cotton
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising all recent varieties, will be found at
HARRIS & STOCKTON'S STORE,
AMONG which are—An elegant assortment of dress, lining, and bonnet Silks; Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls; black, white, silk, and bobbinet Shawls, Veils, & Fancy Handkerchiefs; a splendid assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS Also—200 pieces well-assorted British Calicoes, Chintzes, and Ginghams; 50 do. do. Baltimore Calicoes; Men's and Women's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; Shoes; fine fresh Tea, Coffee and Sugar, &c.
May 13—3t.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Fortune & Co* Saddle-Tree Manufacturers, was dissolved on the first day of May, by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said firm, will please to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and pay their accounts to James Fortune, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

James Fortune,
Luke Fortune.

The Business in future will be carried on by WALTER FORTUNE & SONS, in Fourth St. between Wood and Smithfield Sts. opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Bellows Manufactory.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of
SADDLE-TREES,
and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.
May 13—6mo.

THOSE having claims against the estate of Walter Fortune, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will call and pay their dues.

Walter Fortune.
May 13. 3t.

Reception of La Fayette.

For sale by Harris & Stockton,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
La Fayette, Military, Masonic and Fancy
GOODS,

AMONG which are—La Fayette BADGES. Waist Ribbons and Gloves; elegant gilt coat and vest Buttons, with La Fayette's bust; La Fayette Plates, Tumblers, and Cups and Saucers; Swords, Epaulets, Gold and Silver Laces, Gilt and Plated Buttons; all kinds of Plumes, Cords, Sashes, and Military trimmings; National or Revolutionary Cockades, &c. &c. With a variety of other Goods, suitable for Volunteer Companies, Military Officers, &c. &c.
May 13—3t.

NOTICE

BY virtue of a trust created and in me vested, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday, the 25th day of June next,* at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain body or parcel of
LAND,
in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, on Nine Mile Run, lately in the occupation of Col. Dunning M'Nair, containing 865 acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 23d December, 1797, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. in and for the county of Allegheny, in book G. pages 387 and 388, in pursuance of previous articles of agreement dated 11th March, 1797, granted and conveyed in mortgage to the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.—Any person desirous of examining into the title and condition of the property, can have an opportunity of doing so upon application to the subscriber.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 13, 1825.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10608	10		106,080
12 120 Prizes	$34,220		$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them, 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts
May 20, 1825.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
April 1—3mo. *Wood Street.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield, IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots & Shoes,
Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.
March 18—eotf.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.
December 10—eoly.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
J. H. Lambdin, Agent.
ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—mly

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of
Sheriff of Allegheny county,
AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,
IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, May 20.—3.*

PERSONS to whom the Steam Boats
FRIENDSHIP & BOLIVAR
may be indebted, will please present their accounts for payment, to

Aaron Hart.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS, 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and as his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.
May 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE SUBSCRIBER, late of Norristown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above,* and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill-wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B. All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.
May 13—3t.

A correction of the above.

MR. M'CREARY is not the *Inventor* but the *Constructor* of the above machine. However, I am glad to have it in my power thus publicly to acknowledge how much I am indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. M'Creary for a construction which I confess in several particulars did not immediately strike my attention. This correction is by order of Mr. M'Creary, and the public will please not to misinterpret this affair, as no existing misunderstanding is at all between myself and that gentleman. We are both concerned in the results, and this self propelling water-machine will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days, for public inspection.

Thomas Campbell.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and the Court have appointed the *third Monday of June next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Downey,
Bayardstown, Laborer.
Allegheny county, May 20, 1825.—3t*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1825.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

AT an *adjourned* meeting, held at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 21st of May, in pursuance of public notice given to the citizens of Pittsburgh and of Allegheny county, the following proceedings took place—

The Hon. WM. WILKINS resumed the chair, and *Charles H. Israell, Esq.* acted as Secretary.

M. B. Lowrie, Esq. the chairman of the Committee appointed at the preceding meeting, made the subjoined

REPORT.

THAT a great leading Canal, to connect the eastern waters with the Ohio and Lake Erie, through the state of Pennsylvania, to facilitate the intercourse of the citizens, and to secure a continuance of the carrying trade, is a subject of deep interest, of primary importance, and its accomplishment much to be desired by the citizens of this commonwealth.—Your committee are of opinion, that a measure of this kind is imperatively required, not only as a work of great national importance, and sound policy, but also as a necessary measure of self-defence. Our sister republics, alive to their own interest on this subject, are successfully prosecuting their system of canals; and it is not now problematical, that before long they will circumscribe us by their water communications. The effect of such a measure, if we continue to neglect the advantages within our power, will be to divert the carrying trade from this state; to dry up the sources, and close the avenues through which abundance and wealth have flowed to every part of this commonwealth.

This sentiment is worthy of examination: it is no visionary phantom of the mind, but a painful truth, exhibiting itself in our daily experience, with the force of demonstration. Its great importance demands the serious and candid consideration of every reflecting mind, and loudly proclaims that unanimity in action, and harmony in design, should pervade every heart. The citizens of adjacent states, are cordially pursuing their own best interests, and directing all their energies to the accomplishment of that object: while we, who enjoy equal, if not superior advantages, are tacitly permitting our streams of opulence and wealth to be diverted into other channels, instead of uniting all our natural and physical powers, in the adoption and prosecution of measures that would ensure our prosperity, be an example worthy of imitation, and add greatly to the strength and grandeur of the commonwealth.

The primary object of the contemplated Convention at Harrisburgh is, to obtain a general expression of the sense of Pennsylvania, on this great and important subject; that through the medium of this convention, much useful information may be concentrated, and such a system recommended, in co-operation with the efforts of the Canal Commissioners, as will arrest the attention, and meet the approbation of the Legislature, and will enable that honorable body, at their next session, to arrive at an early decision on this important question, and to take efficient measures for commencing and prosecuting this great work. Your committee believe, that after the masterly publications which have found their way into most of the journals of the state, they need not further enlage on this subject: they cannot, however, refrain from observing, that, for the accomplishment of so great a work, it is necessary all parties should co-operate in the cordial support of such measures as are found most likely to ensure success. They may be allowed, also, to suggest the possibility of its requiring the combined exertions of the Western Representation, to give a proper direction to this great channel of internal communication. The committee, therefore, offer the following resolutions for your consideration:—

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the contemplated Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh, on the first Thursday in August next

Resolved, That this meeting now choose four delegates, to represent this district in said Convention, and that it be earnestly recommended, that the citizens of the respective counties west of the mountains should co-operate in the measure, and select delegates equal to the number of their Senators and Representatives, to meet at Harrisburgh for the same purpose; and that such delegates be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their several delegations

Which Report, with the Resolutions annexed to it, upon motion, was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of Delegates, when many gentlemen were named. For the purpose of selecting four delegates from the list of nominations, the following committee of seven were appointed, to wit—Messrs. Darragh, M'Candless, Eichbaum, Enoch, Hunter, Maclean, and Wilson, who retired, and immediately reported that they had agreed to, and recommended as Delegates, the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Joseph Patterson, Esq. Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq. and Harmar Denny, Esq. Upon motion, this Report was concurred in, and the four gentlemen named, agreed to as Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention; and it was ordered that they (the Delegates,) have power and authority to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That a standing committee of seven persons be now selected, to acquire and disseminate useful information, to perform any duties that may tend to the encouragement and promotion of *Internal Improvements*, and to correspond with similar committees on that subject.

The meeting then proceeded, and nominated several persons to compose this standing committee; whereupon, Dr. Brunot, John M'Donald, Esq. and A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. were appointed a committee to retire and select from the nominations the seven gentlemen who should form the committee. They performed the duty, and reported the following names:—James Ross, Esq. Henry Baldwin, Esq. Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Walter Forward, Esq. Joseph Patterson, Esq. John M. Snowden, Esq. and Ephraim Pentland, Esq. Upon motion, this report was agreed to, and the seven gentlemen named ordered to compose the standing committee.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the exertions used by the *Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth*, and of the Committee of Twenty-Four, in Philadelphia, and consider them entitled to the thanks of the community.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, and the papers throughout the state friendly to Internal Improvements.

WM. WILKINS, Chm.

Attest—CHAS. H. ISRAELL, Secy.

National Road.—Casper W. Weaver advertises that from the 15th to the 30th of June, he will receive proposals, at his office in St. Clairsville, for the construction of about 30 miles of the National Road, authorized by a late act of Congress, to be made between the towns of Canton and Zanesville, Ohio.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

The steam boat *Mechanic*, capt. *Hall*, with Gen. *La Fayette*, and his son and secretary, on board, on their way from Nashville, Tenn. and bound to Louisville, accidentally run upon a large snag, which pierced her forecastle, wounding a man mortally, and projecting ten feet above its break, shocking the vessel and the passengers in an alarming manner. The boat began to sink and all grew into confusion, but the cool and collected conduct of capt. Hall, and his crew, enabled them to save all persons on board from drowning. The "*Nation's Guest*," the esteemed *La Fayette*, was put on board the yawl, and taken to shore with other passengers. This accident happined about 12 o'clock on Sabbath night, the 8th May inst. near the mouth of Deer creek, about 130 miles below Louisville. The Mechanic sunk before any property could be taken out; the capt. lost his desk and 1300 dollars in money. Gen. *La Fayette*, lost his baggage and a carriage, presented him by Gen. *Washington*, with a favorite dog. The Mechanic had been despatched from Nashville, to the mouth of Cumberland river, to receive General La Fayette and convey him to that place, from thence to Louisville, and was within 24 hours sail of the latter place, when the accident happened. The Monday morning after the unfortunate occurrence, the steam boat *Paragon*, on her way down from Louisville to New-Orleans, on finding the situation of capt. Hall, very politely turned about and conveyed Gen. *La Fayette* up to Louisville, arriving on Wednesday, the 11th inst. From thence *La Fayette* would pursue his route to Lexington, Frankfort, (Ken.) thence to Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Columbus, Ohio, where he was expected to arrive on Wednesday the 18th inst.

The above, we collected from a gentleman, who was on board the steam boat Mechanic at the time she met with the perilous accident.

Washington Reporter.

WARREN COUNTY, PA.

There is to be a meeting of the inhabitants of Portland, Mayville, &c. held at Jamestown, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting measures to open a communication between Lake Erie and Pittsburgh by way of Chautauque and this place, by establishing regular modes of convevance, between those two places. As such a communication would be of great importance to this section of the country, it is presumed that many will feel interested to attend. *Warren Emigrant.*

Extract of a Letter.—Now permit me to say some thing about this county—my future home. The county of Warren is, as you will perceive, by inspecting the map of the state, a border county, adjoining Chautauque county, in the state of New-York, a few miles from Lake Erie, and consequently near to the *Grand Canal*, or to all its advantages. The county presents every variety of land, viz. beech and maple, pine and hemlock, oak and chesnut, &c. at prices to suit every variety of settlers, at from 20 to 500 cents per acre, with 6 per cent allowance for roads, &c.—*undisputed titles.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church own within this county, lying between the Brokenstraw and Conewango creeks between 30 and 40 thousand acres unseated land, some of it of the best quality, which their agent is authorized to sell at from 75 to 200 cents per acre—accommodating payments.

The Allegheny river runs through the centre of the county, and there are 3 or 4 noble and useful creeks entering it, at different places in the county. No county in the state is better watered. The population on these waters is quite dense, and principally engaged in the lumbering business—consequently there is a great demand for good Farmers and Mechanics. Every thing a farmer can spare will bring, at his barn door, the prices of Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. And mechanics, especially Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Tanners, and Shoe-makers, can procure *constant* employment at Philadelphia or Baltimore prices.

There has been much difficulty in procuring salt, iron, and glassware. But since the opening of the *Grand Canal*, these articles, in common with articles from the lower counties, have fallen 50 per ct. It is true, our iron and glass do not come to us by way of the *Grand Canal entirely*, but there is now opened, between the south and the north, a competition in these articles, and prices have consequently fallen. Foreign Goods, generally, can be brought to this county as low, if not lower, than any county in western Pennsylvania.

A more healthy country is not to be found on the face of the earth.

We hear much said about the superior fertility of the soil of the south west part of the state of Ohio and neighboring states: But, I ask what is gained, if this is procured by the carcases of its ghostly inhabitants?

Society, both civil and religious, is yet in its infancy: But united and prosperous—have no old disputed debts to sit as so many *incubi* upon them, drinking up their spirits, withering their energies, and distracting their counsels.

Do you inquire the *cui bono* of all this? I answer,—Whenever the aphorism is made in reference to this county, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"—With the information afforded, all I answer is, "Come and see." *Ib.*

The distance from Portland, on Lake Erie, to Sugargrove (the nearest town in Warren county), is about 30 miles.

Lake Erie.—At the beginning of the late war, 1812, we all knew there was a lake called Erie, for we had seen it laid down on the map, and some few persons had visited it—but its southern shore, for many miles in the interior, was a perfect wilderness, except as to a few acres of land adjacent to two or three little villages, the chief of which was Buffalo—a point more *distant* then from Baltimore than St. Louis is now is. It was a place on the border of the civilized world! It is now a large town, and will soon be a great city, and there are many flourishing towns on the borders of the lake and its shore is rapidly populating with busy and industrious men.* Many commercial vessels are sailing on the lake—a steam-boat plies every week between Buffalo and Detroit, stopping at several other towns—three other steam-boats are building at Buffalo and Black Rock, one at Erie, and one at Cleaveland. These will be launched in a few weeks. The great Ohio canal will soon be begun and speedily finished; and then, what an interior voyage may be made from New-York to New-Orleans!—No country in the world can present any thing like it. *Niles' Register.*

*This will easily be supposed from the fact, that, in addition to the facilities afforded by the steam-boat and other vessels, there is a line of stages which runs *daily* between Buffalo and Erie!

INVASION OF CUBA.

We invite the attention of our readers to an important communication, (for which we are indebted to the politeness of our Norfolk correspondent,) in another part of our paper, in relation to a meditated attack on the Island of Cuba, by the troops of the Mexican Republic. We are at a loss to decide whether this bold measure has originated with the Mexican government, and is to be carried through by the unaided vigor, and on the undivided responsibility of that republic; or whether she is merely the ostensible actor, receiving the cue from another and more powerful source. Our readers are aware that an English naval force has been gradually accumulating in the vicinity of Cuba; that frigates have rendezvoused at Havanna; and that a squadron has assembled at Jamaica. Whether these movements have had any reference to the projected expedition of St. Anna; whether these vessels have been commissioned to cover the proposed attempt, or to prevent the interference of any other European power which might be desirous to thwart it; or whether they have arrived at this point by mere accident, it is not for us to conjecture, much less to decide. There may have been a secret understanding between Great Britain and Mexico, out of which this operation has grown. If so, it may be successful, and ultimately advantageous to this community of republics. Otherwise, we should feel some apprehension lest this apparently sudden measure might produce some hostile movements on the part of more than one of the European powers.—Great Britain may wish to retain a hold on Cuba, which will become of still more importance than ever, if the projected Canal, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, should be cut through the Mexican territory. But if, as a correspondent in our last paper suggested, it is the policy of England to monopolize all the trade which may flow through that Canal, and to shut out, by secret treaty with Mexico, the possibility of competition; and if, in fulfilment of such a treaty, this attempt on Cuba is to be made, it is possible that the success of the enterprise may lead to results much more detrimental to the interests of our country, than any we have hitherto allowed ourselves to contemplate. A short time will suffice to solve our doubts and conjectures on a subject which, in either view, is pregnant with importance. *Nat. Journal.*

Extract of a letter, dated "Alvarado, March 28.

DEAR SIR.—We have been all bustle here of late making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the island of Cuba, by way of checkmating the famous castle of St. Juan de Ullos; 1300 men well equipped, went out of this port this morning, in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Va. the others were English, French, and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Iguala, and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed feluca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle and was returning. A report is in circulation here to-day, that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The Independence of that Island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave it to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding General of the state of Yucatan to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba.

SOLDIERS! You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy.—Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havanna. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupying an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing many injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

SOLDIERS! The operation you are about to execute, is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain, at every hazard, the position you are about to occupy until I can join you.

SOLDIERS! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

SOLDIERS! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that 1500 men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers whom the captain general of that Island can count upon; as otherwise, we have more than enough in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ, de Santa Anna.

Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

Extract of a letter dated, Havana April 29, 1825.

"An English schooner arrived a few days since from Sacrificios, reports, that the Castle of St. Juan was blockaded by a Mexican brig of 18 guns—two schrs. of 12 guns, and four gun boats of 2 guns each. There is a garrison of 1000 men at Sacrificios, and the place is well fortified.

A *dandy* in Cincinnati was lately fined four dollars, by the Mayor, for refusing to obey the orders of a fire warden, during the alarm of fire. The exquisite was afraid of spoiling his clothes.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York American, May 14.

By the Howard, from Havre, we have our Paris dates to the 14th ult. furnishing London dates to the 9th. The chief article of interest is a further general rise in the price of cotton. We give what we can find on the subject, and such extracts as are interesting.

Probert, the associate of Thurtell, in the Gill-hill murder, that excited so much attention last year, has been condemned to death for horse stealing.

It seems says the Etoile, that according to fresh orders, the coronation of his Majesty will decidedly take place on the 29th of May, instead of the 1st of June, as was announced.

A Court of Common Council has been held in London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws; a number of resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to, with but one dissenting voice.

Sir Charles Stuart had arrived in Lisbon, and was soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in order, as is surmised, to arrange the terms of recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil. It is rumored in a letter from Portugal, published in a Paris paper, that the King of Portugal might possibly accompany Sir Charles.

A committee has been got up in Paris, and is in active operation, to solicit aid for the Greeks. Among the names of the committee we observe those of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucault, Delessert, Ternaux, Lafitte, De Stael, and others.

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300 (and some of them wounded) are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobails, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

On the 12th April, the anniversary of the return of the Bourbons, great felicitations were made to Charles X., who passed the troops in review on the occasion.

We hear that sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris have just presented an address to the King, in which they intreat his Majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels have liberty to enter. It is also said that the merchants of Bourdeaux have signed a similar address, and that all the chambers of commerce in the Kingdom are acting simultaneously for the same object.

Mr. Canning remains confined at Gloucester Lodge, by his attack of the gout.

It is reported, that, even in the highest ecclesiastical quarter, some relaxation of anti-Catholic feeling has taken place.

From the New-York papers, May 18.

By the Florida, from Liverpool, we have our London files continued to the 16th ult. together with Lloyd's Lists, &c.

Of political news we find little of interest.—Despatches had been received from India, detailing some further success of the British arms.

The King of Ava is said to have been assassinated by his Queen and her brother, who were opposed to the war with the English. The assassins, however, were in their turn overpowered and slain by the heir apparent and his friends.

The Courier's editorial remarks, if to be taken as speaking the language of the administration, which is perhaps doubtful, do not look much like giving way on the Catholic question.

The table of the House of Lords was, we observe, covered with petitions from the clergy, against concession to the Catholics.

A contract had been concluded to light the whole of the city of Dublin with gas, by the 25th September next.

A company in London had contracted with the government of Guatamala, to cut a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the south side of lake Nicaragua. It is to be 12 or 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of great burthen. The English are to receive two thirds of the tolls and to have the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river and the lake, for forty years. The remainder of the tolls to be devoted by the government to paying the expense of the undertaking.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents.—Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food gratis, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled in the prescribed period. Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days, out of two days' work. Even common laborers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Macclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

Ireland had again become the scene of numerous outrages. Since the report of the insurrection act, there were various burnings, robberies and murders in the county of Derry.

The Canadian Indian Chiefs had been introduced to the King of England at Windsor. He was addressed by one of them, to which he replied in French; he then presented each of them with a full length portrait of himself. The object of their visit, is said to be the recovery of some land in Canada, which had been taken from them during the American war.

A fatal pugilistic combat took place at Wendover Common, between Heathcoate, a sawyer, and Rawlins a coachman. The match was for 5 pounds, and a very hard battle of seventy rounds was fought, at the close of which Heathcote was carried away and died in the night

The city of Gottenburgh had accepted the proposals of the English company to light the city with gas.

Literature.—The London Literary Gazette says, that the new novel by the author of Waverley, entitled "Tales of the Crusaders," was to appear by the end of April. It will form 4 vols., containing two stories—"The Betrothed," and "The Talisman." Our correspondent states, that the scene of the former is chiefly in Wales; and of the latter, in the Holy Land. The delay in the publication is now attributed to a wish, on the part of the author, to render the work as finished as possible; and report speaks high as to the result.

Another novel, by the author of "Lights and Shadows," called "The Foresters," was about to be published at Edinburgh

A translation of the romance, entitled "The Magic Ring," by La Motte Foque, is announced in the London papers. It was published in France long before "Ivanhoe," and is said to rival that *chef-d'œuvre's* delineations of tournaments, tilts, and all the life of chivalry.

Favorable accounts continued to be received respecting the Greeks. The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of 20 sail, landed 6,000 men near Modon, but they were repulsed and driven back to Navarin. A Greek fleet it was expected would attack the Egyptians on the following day. These successes had rendered the government of Greece highly popular. Letters from the Peloponnesus say, "that the Peninsula is over-run with English agents, and that the Greeks are confident of the support of England. The English considered the Greek revolution as completed, and did not hesitate to assist the Greeks with large sums of money."

A private letter says the Globe from Paris, states that Prince de Metternich and M. de Villele have had a serious misunderstanding. Prince Esterhazy's late visit to Paris was for the purpose of meeting Prince Metternich on a subject connected with the Holy Alliance. He will again quit England previous to the coronation, and will not return again in the character of Ambassador. His future mission will be to the court of Charles the Tenth.

It is stated that the embassy of the Duke of Northumberland to the coronation of the King of France, will cost nearly £50,000; and the expense will be borne entirely by himself. There will be nearly a hundred persons in his train—one half gentlemen, and the rest domestics.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of March 25, says, "Mr. Stratford Canning will shortly leave us, as the business of his mission, which chiefly related to the regulation of the differences respecting the North West Coast of America is terminated. Mr. Ward, British Ambassador to our Court, has solicited his recal, and will be succeeded, it is said, by Lord Gisborne."

Young Savary, the Bristol merchant, who recently plead guilty to a charge of forgery, has received sentence of death. He was to be executed on the 26th of April. His relatives had great expectations that his sentence would be commuted.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper, is the president of an association for opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other for opening communications between the two Oceans. The association of which Humboldt is president, proposes to cut a ship canal by the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, in the state of Mexico; the other intends to perform a simular work by the Lake Nicaragua in the state of Guatimala.

At the election of a Lord Rector for the University of Glasgow in November last, the votes were equally divided between Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Brougham. The decision therefore devolved upon the preceding Lord Rector, who on the 4th inst. gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Brougham.

From the Milledgeville Recorder of May 3.

Death of Gen. M'Intosh.—We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the Indian Chief, Gen. *Wm. M'Intosh*, and the Chief of Cowetau, *Tustunnuggee Tomme*, which was brought to the Governor yesterday evening, by Chilly M'Intosh, the General's son, and five Chiefs of the Nation, who made their escape from the Massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be four hundred, who attacked Gen. M'Intosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set off at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the Nation. There is too much reason to fear, that *white* men were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

We are sorry to say the truth of the above statement has been fully confirmed. The son of Gen. M'Intosh, and the Chiefs mentioned in the Recorder, arrived in this city yesterday, from whom we have learned some further particulars of this unfortunate occurrence. He says, that his father's house was surrounded by a party, and set on fire, on the morning of the 30th of April at day break; they immediately commenced firing into the house, and killed his father before he could escape. They then surrounded the house of Tustunnuggee, in which, besides himself, Chilly M'Intosh, Mr. Kennard, (his brother-in-law,) and two white men were. The Chief was immediately killed; but the others escaped by flight; M'Intosh and Kennard were pursued to the river (Chatahoochie,) and fired at until they had crossed. They remained in the neighborhood until about eleven o'clock, during which time the assailing party were shooting the cattle, and destroying the property of Gen. M'Intosh.

Chilly M'Intosh believes improper influence has been used to produce this outrage; and attributes it in a great degree to the bad feelings of an individual (a white man,) who was opposed to the treaty, and the declared enemy of all who signed it. This person was at a council that was recently held, from which the son and friends of Gen. M'Intosh were excluded; within eight days after the adjournment of the Council the attack was made. *Nat. Jour.*

Over-LAND NAVIGATION.—The Packet Boat *Andrew Jackson*, was on Saturday last, raised out of the basin below the ravine in this village, taken upon wheels and drawn over the Portage, a distance of 3 miles. She was drawn by oxen, and we understand has been safely launched in the Tonewanta creek where the proprietors intend to run her for the transportation of passengers. While the boat was moving through the village, a question was raised by those who were disposed to be a little waggish, with respect to her liability to pay the 20 cents per mile, exacted by our worthy board of canal commissioners on "all boats used for the transportation of passengers." On a little reflection, however, it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the commissioners did not extend beyond the towing path and she was therefore suffered to proceed without the interference of a collector;—besides it was not to be imagined by the Commissioners, that the stock of the "Pilot Line" was to be depreciated so long as this Packet Boat kept on a *footing* that precluded the possibility of its entering into a successful competition with our gentlemen of the Freight Boats.

Lockport N. Y. paper.

Canal Navigation extra—Nine Indians of the Penobscot tribe have arrived in this city in three bark canoes, from New Brunswick, at the north, by way of Lake Champlain and the northern canal. The party consists of 3 men, 3 women and 3 children. Whenever their course has been impeded by currents or otherwise, they have borne their frail barques on their shoulders over all impediments.—*Quere extra.* Were the agents of the canal commissioners present at any point of the route to exact the extra toll for boats for the conveyance of passengers?—*Albany D. Ads.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1825.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

AT an *adjourned* meeting, held at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 21st of May, in pursuance of public notice given to the citizens of Pittsburgh and of Allegheny county, the following proceedings took place—

The Hon. WM. WILKINS resumed the chair, and *Charles H. Israell, Esq.* acted as Secretary.

M. B. Lowrie, Esq. the chairman of the Committee appointed at the preceding meeting, made the subjoined

REPORT.

THAT a great leading Canal, to connect the eastern waters with the Ohio and Lake Erie, through the state of Pennsylvania, to facilitate the intercourse of the citizens, and to secure a continuance of the carrying trade, is a subject of deep interest, of primary importance, and its accomplishment much to be desired by the citizens of this commonwealth.—Your committee are of opinion, that a measure of this kind is imperatively required, not only as a work of great national importance, and sound policy, but also as a necessary measure of self-defence. Our sister republics, alive to their own interesson this subject, are successfully prosecuting their system of canals; and it is not now problematical, that before long they will circumscribe us by their water communications. The effect of such a measure, if we continue to neglect the advantages within our power, will be to divert the carrying trade from this state; to dry up the sources, and close the avenues through which abundance and wealth have flowed to every part of this commonwealth.

This sentiment is worthy of examination: it is no visionary phantom of the mind, but a painful truth, exhibiting itself in our daily experience, with the force of demonstration. Its great importance demands the serious and candid consideration of every reflecting mind, and loudly proclaims that unanimity in action, and harmony in design, should pervade every heart. The citizens of adjacent states, are cordially pursuing their own best interests, and directing all their energies to the accomplishment of that object: while we, who enjoy equal, if not superior advantages, are tacitly permitting our streams of opulence and wealth to be diverted into other channels, instead of uniting all our natural and physical powers, in the adoption and prosecution of measures that would ensure our prosperity, be an example worthy of imitation, and add greatly to the strength and grandeur of the commonwealth.

The primary object of the contemplated Convention at Harrisburgh is, to obtain a general expression of the sense of Pennsylvania, on this great and important subject; that through the medium of this convention, much useful information may be concentrated, and such a system recommended, in co-operation with the efforts of the Canal Commissioners, as will arrest the attention, and meet the approbation of the Legislature, and will enable that honorable body, at their next session, to arrive at an early decision on this important question, and to take efficient measures for commencing and prosecuting this great work. Your committee believe, that after the masterly publications which have found their way into most of the journals of the state, they need not further enlage on this subject: they cannot, however, refrain from observing, that, for the accomplishment of so great a work, it is necessary all parties should co-operate in the cordial support of such measures as are found most likely to ensure success. They may be allowed, also, to suggest the possibility of its requiring the combined exertions of the Western Representation, to give a proper direction to this great channel of internal communication. The committee, therefore, offer the following resolutions for your consideration:—

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the contemplated Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh, on the first Thursday in August next

Resolved, That this meeting now choose four delegates, to represent this district in said Convention, and that it be earnestly recommended, that the citizens of the respective counties west of the mountains should co-operate in the measure, and select delegates equal to the number of their Senators and Representatives, to meet at Harrisburgh for the same purpose; and that such delegates be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their several delegations

Which Report, with the Resolutions annexed to it, upon motion, was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of Delegates, when many gentlemen were named. For the purpose of selecting four delegates from the list of nominations, the following committee of seven were appointed, to wit—Messrs. Darragh, M'Candless, Eichbaum, Enoch, Hunter, Maclean, and Wilson, who retired, and immediately reported that they had agreed to, and recommended as Delegates, the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Joseph Patterson, Esq. Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq. and Harmar Denny, Esq. Upon motion, this Report was concurred in, and the four gentlemen named, agreed to as Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention; and it was ordered that they (the Delegates,) have power and authority to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That a standing committee of seven persons be now selected, to acquire and disseminate useful information, to perform any duties that may tend to the encouragement and promotion of *Internal Improvements*, and to correspond with similar committees on that subject.

The meeting then proceeded, and nominated several persons to compose this standing committee; whereupon, Dr. Brunot, John M'Donald, Esq. and A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. were appointed a committee to retire and select from the nominations the seven gentlemen who should form the committee. They performed the duty, and reported the following names:—James Ross, Esq. Henry Baldwin, Esq. Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Walter Forward, Esq. Joseph Patterson, Esq. John M. Snowden, Esq. and Ephraim Pentland, Esq. Upon motion, this report was agreed to, and the seven gentlemen named ordered to compose the standing committee.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the exertions used by the *Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth*, and of the Committee of Twenty-Four, in Philadelphia, and consider them entitled to the thanks of the community.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, and the papers throughout the state friendly to Internal Improvements.

WM. WILKINS, Chm.

Attest—CHAS. H. ISRAELL, Secy.

National Road.—Casper W. Weaver advertises that from the 15th to the 30th of June, he will receive proposals, at his office in St. Clairsville, for the construction of about 30 miles of the National Road, authorized by a late act of Congress, to be made between the towns of Canton and Zanesville, Ohio

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

The steam boat *Mechanic*, capt. *Hall*, with Gen. *La Fayette*, and his son and secretary, on board, on their way from Nashville, Tenn. and bound to Louisville, accidentally run upon a large snag, which pierced her forecastle, wounding a man materially, and projecting ten feet above its break, shocking the vessel and the passengers in an alarming manner. The boat began to sink and all grew into confusion, but the cool and collected conduct of capt. Hall, and his crew, enabled them to save all persons on board from drowning. The "*Nation's Guest*," the esteemed *La Fayette*, was put on board the yawl, and taken to shore with other passengers. This accident happined about 12 o'clock on Sabbath night, the 8th May inst. near the mouth of Deer creek, about 130 miles below Louisville. The Mechanic sunk before any property could be taken out; the capt. lost his desk and 1300 dollars in money. Gen. *La Fayette*, lost his baggage and a carriage, presented him by Gen. *Washington*, with a favorite dog. The Mechanic had been despatched from Nashville, to the mouth of Cumberland river, to receive General La Fayette and convey him to that place, from thence to Louisville, and was within 24 hours sail of the latter place, when the accident happened. The Monday morning after the unfortunate occurrence, the steam boat *Paragon*, on her way down from Louisville to New-Orleans, on finding the situation of capt. Hall, very politely turned about and conveyed Gen. *La Fayette* up to Louisville, arriving on Wednesday, the 11th inst. From thence *La Fayette* would pursue his route to Lexington, Frankfort, (Ken.) thence to Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Columbus, Ohio, where he was expected to arrive on Wednesday the 18th inst.

The above, we collected from a gentleman, who was on board the steam boat Mechanic at the time she met with the perilous accident.

Washington Reporter.

WARREN COUNTY, PA.

There is to be a meeting of the inhabitants of Portland, Mayville, &c. held at Jamestown, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting measures to open a communication between Lake Erie and Pittsburgh by way of Chautauque and this place, by establishing regular modes of convevance, between those two places. As such a communication would be of great importance to this section of the country, it is presumed that many will feel interested to attend. *Warren Emigrant.*

Extract of a Letter.—Now permit me to say some thing about this county—my future home. The county of Warren is, as you will perceive, by inspecting the map of the state, a border county, adjoining Chautauque county, in the state of New-York, a few miles from Lake Erie, and consequently near to the *Grand Canal*, or to all its advantages. The county presents every variety of land, viz. beech and maple, pine and hemlock, oak and chesnut, &c. at prices to suit every variety of settlers, at from 20 to 500 cents per acre, with 6 per cent allowance for roads, &c.—*undisputed titles.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church own within this county, lying between the Brokenstraw and Conewango creeks between 30 and 40 thousand acres unseated land, some of it of the best quality, which their agent is authorized to sell at from 75 to 200 cents per acre—accommodating payments.

The Allegheny river runs through the centre of the county, and there are 3 or 4 noble and useful creeks entering it, at different places in the county. No county in the state is better watered. The population on these waters is quite dense, and principally engaged in the lumbering business—consequently there is a great demand for good Farmers and Mechanics. Every thing a farmer can spare will bring, at his barn door, the prices of Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. And mechanics, especially Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Tanners, and Shoe-makers, can procure *constant* employment at Philadelphia or Baltimore prices.

There has been much difficulty in procuring salt, iron, and glassware. But since the opening of the *Grand Canal*, these articles, in common with articles from the lower counties, have fallen 50 per ct. It is true, our iron and glass do not come to us by way of the *Grand Canal entirely*, but there is now opened, between the south and the north, a competition in these articles, and prices have consequently fallen. Foreign Goods, generally, can be brought to this county as low, if not lower, than any county in western Pennsylvania.

A more healthy country is not to be found on the face of the earth.

We hear much said about the superior fertility of the soil of the south west part of the state of Ohio and neighboring states: But, I ask what is gained, if this is procured by the carcases of its ghostly inhabitants?

Society, both civil and religious, is yet in its infancy: But united and prosperous—have no old disputed debts to sit as so many *incubi* upon them, drinking up their spirits, withering their energies, and distracting their counsels.

Do you inquire the *cui bono* of all this? I answer,—Whenever the aphorism is made in reference to this county, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"—With the information afforded, all I answer is, "Come and see." *Ib.*

The distance from Portland, on Lake Erie, to Sugargrove (the nearest town in Warren county), is about 30 miles.

Lake Erie.—At the beginning of the late war, 1812, we all knew there was a lake called Erie, for we had seen it laid down on the map, and some few persons had visited it—but its southern shore, for many miles in the interior, was a perfect wilderness, except as to a few acres of land adjacent to two or three little villages, the chief of which was Buffalo—a point more *distant* then from Baltimore than St. Louis is now is. It was a place on the border of the civilized world! It is now a large town, and will soon be a great city, and there are many flourishing towns on the borders of the lake and its shore is rapidly populating with busy and industrious men.* Many commercial vessels are sailing on the lake—a steam-boat plies every week between Buffalo and Detroit, stopping at several other towns—three other steam-boats are building at Buffalo and Black Rock, one at Erie, and one at Cleaveland. These will be launched in a few weeks. The great Ohio canal will soon be begun and speedily finished; and then, what an interior *voyage* may be made from New-York to New-Orleans!—No country in the world can present any thing like it. *Niles' Register.*

*This will easily be supposed from the fact, that, in addition to the facilities afforded by the steam-boat and other vessels, there is a line of stages which runs *daily* between Buffalo and Erie!

INVASION OF CUBA.

We invite the attention of our readers to an important communication, (for which we are indebted to the politeness of our Norfolk correspondent,) in another part of our paper, in relation to a meditated attack on the Island of Cuba, by the troops of the Mexican Republic. We are at a loss to decide whether this bold measure has originated with the Mexican government, and is to be carried through by the unaided vigor, and on the undivided responsibility of that republic; or whether she is merely the ostensible actor, receiving the cue from another and more powerful source. Our readers are aware that an English naval force has been gradually accumulating in the vicinity of Cuba; that frigates have rendezvoused at Havanna; and that a squadron has assembled at Jamaica. Whether these movements have had any reference to the projected expedition of St. Anna; whether these vessels have been commissioned to cover the proposed attempt, or to prevent the interference of any other European power which might be desirous to thwart it; or whether they have arrived at this point by mere accident, it is not for us to conjecture, much less to decide. There may have been a secret understanding between Great Britain and Mexico, out of which this operation has grown. If so, it may be successful, and ultimately advantageous to this community of republics. Otherwise, we should feel some apprehension lest this apparently sudden measure might produce some hostile movements on the part of more than one of the European powers.—Great Britain may wish to retain a hold on Cuba, which will become of still more importance than ever, if the projected Canal, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, should be cut through the Mexican territory. But if, as a correspondent in our last paper suggested, it is the policy of England to monopolize all the trade which may flow through that Canal, and to shut out, by secret treaty with Mexico, the possibility of competition; and if, in fulfilment of such a treaty, this attempt on Cuba is to be made, it is possible that the success of the enterprise may lead to results much more detrimental to the interests of our country, than any we have hitherto allowed ourselves to contemplate. A short time will suffice to solve our doubts and conjectures on a subject which, in either view, is pregnant with importance. *Nat. Journal.*

Extract of a letter, dated "Alvarado, March 28.

DEAR SIR.—We have been all bustle here of late; making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the island of Cuba, by way of checkmating the famous castle of St. Juan de Ulloa; 1800 men well equipped, went out of this port this morning, in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Va. the others were English, French, and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Iguala, and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed feluca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle and was returning. A report is in circulation here to-day, that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The Independence of that Island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave it to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding General of the state of Yucatan to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba.

SOLDIERS! You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy.—Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havanna. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupying an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

SOLDIERS! The operation you are about to execute, is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain, at every hazard, the position you are about to occupy until I can join you.

SOLDIERS! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

SOLDIERS! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that 1500 men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers whom the captain general of that Island can count upon; as otherwise, we have more than enough in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ, de Santa Anna.

Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

Extract of a letter dated, Havana April 29, 1825.

"An English schooner arrived a few days since from Sacrificios, reports, that the Castle of St. Juan was blockaded by a Mexican brig of 18 guns—two schrs. of 12 guns, and four gun boats of 2 guns each. There is a garrison of 1000 men at Sacrificios, and the place is well fortified.

A *dandy* in Cincinnati was lately fined four dollars, by the Mayor, for refusing to obey the orders of a fire warden, during the alarm of fire. The exquisite was afraid of spoiling his clothes.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York American, May 14.

By the Howard, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 14th ult. furnishing London dates to the 9th. The chief article of interest is a further general rise in the price of cotton. We give what we can find on the subject, and such extracts as are interesting.

Probert, the associate of Thurtell, in the Gillshill murder, that excited so much attention last year, has been condemned to death for horse stealing.

It seems says the Etoile, that according to fresh orders, the coronation of his Majesty will decidedly take place on the 29th of May, instead of the 1st of June, as was announced.

A Court of Common Council has been held in London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws; a number of resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to, with but one dissenting voice.

Sir Charles Stuart had arrived in Lisbon, and was soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in order, as is surmised, to arrange the terms of recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil. It is rumored in a letter from Portugal, published in a Paris paper, that the King of Portugal might possibly accompany Sir Charles.

A committee has been got up in Paris, and is in active operation, to solicit aid for the Greeks. Among the names of the committee we observe those of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucault, Delessert, Ternaux Lafitte, De Stael, and others.

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300 (and some of them wounded) are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobails, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

On the 12th April, the anniversary of the return of the Bourbons, great felicitations were made to Charles X., who passed the troops in review on the occasion.

We hear that sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris have just presented an address to the King, in which they intreat his Majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels have liberty to enter. It is also said that the merchants of Bourdeaux have signed a similar address, and that all the chambers of commerce in the Kingdom are acting simultaneously for the same object.

Mr Canning remains confined at Gloucester Lodge, by his attack of the gout.

It is reported, that, even in the highest ecclesiastical quarter, some relaxation of anti-Catholic feeling has taken place.

From the New-York papers, May 18.

By the Florida, from Liverpool, we have our London files continued to the 16th ult. together with Lloyd's Lists, &c.

Of political news we find little of interest.—Despatches had been received from India, detailing some further success of the British arms.

The King of Ava is said to have been assassinated by his Queen and her brother, who were opposed to the war with the English. The assassins, however, were in their turn overpowered and slain by the heir apparent and his friends.

The Courier's editorial remarks, if to be taken as speaking the language of the administration, which is perhaps doubtful, do not look much like giving way on the Catholic question.

The table of the House of Lords was, we observe, covered with petitions from the clergy, against concession to the Catholics.

A contract had been concluded to light the whole of the city of Dublin with gas, by the 25th September next.

A company in London had contracted with the government of Guatamala, to cut a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the south side of lake Nicaragua. It is to be 12 or 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of great burthen. The English are to receive two thirds of the tolls and to have the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river and the lake, for forty years. The remainder of the tolls to be devoted by the government to paying the expense of the undertaking.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents.—Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food gratis, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled in the prescribed period. Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days, out of two days' work. Even common laborers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Macclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

Ireland had again become the scene of numerous outrages. Since the report of the insurrection act, there were various burnings, robberies and murders in the county of Derry.

The Canadian Indian Chiefs had been introduced to the King of England at Windsor. He was addressed by one of them, to which he replied in French; he then presented each of them with a full length portrait of himself. The object of their visit, is said to be the recovery of some land in Canada, which had been taken from them during the American war.

A fatal pugilistic combat took place at Wendover Common, between Heathcoate, a sawyer, and Rawlins a coachman. The match was for 5 pounds, and a very hard battle of seventy rounds was fought, at the close of which Heathcote was carried away and died in the night.

The city of Gottenburgh had accepted the proposals of the English company to light the city with gas.

Literature.—The London Literary Gazette says, that the new novel by the author of Waverley, entitled "Tales of the Crusaders," was to appear by the end of April. It will form 4 vols., containing two stories—"The Betrothed," and "The Talisman." Our correspondent states, that the scene of the former is chiefly in Wales; and of the latter, in the Holy Land. The delay in the publication is now attributed to a wish, on the part of the author, to render the work as finished as possible; and report speaks high as to the result.

Another novel, by the author of "Lights and Shadows," called "The Foresters," was about to be published at Edinburgh.

A translation of the romance, entitled "The Magic Ring," by La Motte Foque, is announced in the London papers. It was published in France long before "Ivanhoe," and is said to rival that *chef-d'œuvre's* delineations of tournaments, tilts, and all the life of chivalry.

Favorable accounts continued to be received respecting the Greeks. The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of 59 sail, loaded 6,000 men, near Naxvan; but they were repulsed and driven back to Modo. A Greek fleet it was expected would attack the Egyptians on the following day. These successes had rendered the government of Greece highly popular. Letters from the Peloponnesus say, "that the Peninsula is over-run with English agents, and that the Greeks are confident of the support of England. The English considered the Greek revolution as completed, and did not hesitate to assist the Greeks with large sums of money."

A private letter says the Globe from Paris, states that Prince de Metternich and M. de Villele have had a serious misunderstanding. Prince Esterhazy's late visit to Paris was for the purpose of meeting Prince Metternich on a subject connected with the Holy Alliance. He will again quit England previous to the coronation, and will not return again in the character of Ambassador. His future mission will be to the court of Charles the Tenth.

It is stated that the embassy of the Duke of Northumberland to the coronation of the King of France, will cost nearly 150,000; and the expense will be borne entirely by himself. There will be nearly a hundred persons in his train—one half gentlemen, and the rest domestics.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of March 25, says, "Mr. Stratford Canning will shortly leave us, as the business of his mission, which chiefly related to the regulation of the differences respecting the North West Coast of America is terminated. Mr. Ward, British Ambassador to our Court, has solicited his recal, and will be succeeded, it is said, by Lord Gisborne."

Young Savary, the Bristol merchant, who recently plead guilty to a charge of forgery, has received sentence of death. He was to be executed on the 26th of April. His relatives had great expectations that his sentence would be commuted.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper, is the president of an association for opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other for opening communications between the two Oceans. The association of which Humboldt is president, proposes to cut a ship canal by the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, in the state of Mexico; the other intends to perform a simular work by the Lake Nicaragua in the state of Guatimala.

At the election of a Lord Rector for the University of Glasgow in November last, the votes were equally divided between Sir Walter Scott and Mr Brougham. The decision therefore devolved upon the preceding Lord Rector, who on the 4th inst. gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Brougham.

From the Milledgeville Recorder of May 3.

Death of Gen. M'Intosh.—We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the Indian Chief, Gen. *Wm. M'Intosh*, and the Chief of Cowetau, *Tustunnuggee Tomme*, which was brought to the Governor yesterday evening, by Chilly M'Intosh, the General's son, and five Chiefs of the Nation, who made their escape from the Massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be four hundred, who attacked Gen. M'Intosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set off at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the Nation. There is too much reason to fear, that *white* men were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

We are sorry to say the truth of the above statement has been fully confirmed. The son of Gen. M'Intosh, and the Chiefs mentioned in the Recorder, arrived in this city yesterday, from whom we have learned some further particulars of this unfortunate occurrence. He says, that his father's house was surrounded by a party, and set on fire, on the morning of the 30th of April at day break; they immediately commenced firing into the house, and killed his father before he could escape. They then surrounded the house of Tustunnuggee, in which, besides himself, Chilly M'Intosh, Mr. Kennard, (his brother-in-law,) and two white men were. The Chief was immediately killed; but the others escaped by flight; M'Intosh and Kennard were pursued to the river (Chatahoochie,) and fired at until they had crossed. They remained in the neighborhood until about eleven o'clock, during which time the assailing party were shooting the cattle, and destroying the property of Gen. M'Intosh.

Chilly M'Intosh believes improper influence has been used to produce this outrage; and attributes it in a great degree to the bad feelings of an individual (a white man,) who was opposed to the treaty, and the declared enemy of all who signed it. This person was at a council that was recently held, from which the son and friends of Gen. M'Intosh were excluded; within eight days after the adjournment of the Council the attack was made. *Nat. Jour.*

Over-LAND NAVIGATION.—The Packet Boat *Andrew Jackson*, was on Saturday last, raised out of the basin below the ravine in this village, taken upon wheels and drawn over the Portage, a distance of 5 miles. She was drawn by oxen, and we understand has been safely launched in the Tonewanta creek where the proprietors intend to run her for the transportation of passengers. While the boat was moving through the village, a question was raised by those who were disposed to be a little waggish, with respect to her liability to pay the 20 cents per mile, exacted by our worthy board of canal commissioners on "all boats used for the transportation of passengers." On a little reflection, however, it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the commissioners did not extend beyond the towing path and she was therefore suffered to proceed without the interference of a collector;—besides it was not to be imagined by the Commissioners, that the stock of the "Pilot Line" was to be depreciated so long as this Packet Boat kept on a *footing* that precluded the possibility of its entering into a successful competition with our gentlemen of the Freight Boats.

Lockport N. Y. paper.

Canal Navigation extra—Nine Indians of the Penobscot tribe have arrived in this city in three bark canoes, from New Brunswick, at the north, by way of Lake Champlain and the northern canal. The party consists of 3 men, 3 women and 3 children. Whenever their course has been impeded by currents or otherwise, they have borne their frail barques on their shoulders over all impediments.—*Quere extra.* Were the agents of the canal commissioners present at any point of the route to exact the extra toll for boats for the conveyance of passengers?—*Albany D. Adv.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1825.

The Nation's Guest arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday last, and at Washington on Wednesday. At each of those places he was received with the usual demonstrations of respect and gratitude. It is supposed that he reached the seat of Mr. Gallatin, in Fayette county, yesterday.—Before closing our paper we expect to receive information of the precise time when he may be expected to reach this city.

Flour.—Contrary to expectation, flour has fallen in the eastern market. In the last Philadelphia Price Current it is quoted at from $5 75 to $6, *dull.*

It is stated in the Philadelphia and New-York papers, that the State Bank at Trenton has stopped payment.

The Hon. *Henry Clay*, secretary of State, on his way to visit Kentucky, passed last week thro' the borough of Washington, where the citizens gave him a public dinner. A public dinner was also given to him at Wheeling.

The Canal Convention.—In *Erie* county Th. H. Hill Esq. has been chosen a delegate to the Harrisburgh Canal Convention; and Thomas Forster, Judah Colt, and Th. H. Hill, have been appointed a committee on Internal Improvement.

Th. S. Cunningham has been chosen a delegate to represent *Mercer* county in the Convention.

Jonathan Knight, Esq. of Washington County, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner to complete the examination and survey of the National Road from Zanesville, in Ohio, to the seat of government of Missouri.

Hayti.—It appears by letters and papers from Hayti, that President Boyer has come to the determination, that he will not, after the 13th of June next, pay any expenses whatever for the passages, &c. of emigrants. He will furnish them with four months' provisions on their arrival, but make them no donation of lands.

PITTSBURGH LIGHT ARTILLERY CORPS.
May 25, 1825.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

"The committee appointed at the last meeting, to wait upon James R. Butler, Esq. and request him to accept of the command, have the pleasure to report: That in the execution of the duty assigned them, they took great pleasure in communicating the wishes of the corps to Mr. Butler, and they have now the satisfaction to state that he has acceded to their wishes.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That we proceed to the election of a Captain.

"Whereupon JAMES R. BUTLER was unanimously chosen Captain.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That Messrs. Jas. Hanna, Savary, and R. B. Barker, constitute the committee required by the Constitution to receive applications for membership in the corps.

"*Resolved*, That we adjourn to meet again on Saturday evening next, at the house of Geo. Beale, at 7 o'clock, precisely."

Ordered to be published.

DAVID KINKEAD, *Chairman.*
R. B. ERNEST, *Sec'y.*

LA FAYETTE.

AT a resolution adopted at the meeting of Young Men, held at Colonel Ramsay's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. the Marshals were authorized to appoint an additional number of Young Men to serve as Marshals—whereupon the following gentlemen have been appointed, viz.—

Ross C. Townsend and John Dorsey, Marshals.
Dr. John T. Stone, Standard Bearer.
George Jackson and George White, Assistants.

The Young Men disposed to join in the procession will meet on the green, near the Catholic Church, one hour before the time appointed by the Chief Marshal of the day for forming the procession.—Public notice will be given of the hour of meeting, as soon as it shall be ascertained at what time the General will enter the city.

Strangers in the city are respectfully invited to join in the procession, that they may pay due honor to the Nation's Guest. The dress will be a citizen's coat, white pantaloons, and a La Fayette blue badge, worn on the left lapelle of the coat.

The Hail Storm, noticed in the subjoined articles, must have been very extensive in its range, and destructive in its effects. We have heard of much damage done by it in the counties of Ohio bordering on this State. The hail did considerable injury to the property of George Wallace, Esq. at Braddock's Field, in this county.

From the Butler Repository, May 20.

"It blew as hard and blew as fast,
"The wind blew as 'twad blown its last."

The Storm.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst. a part of this county was visited by one of the most violent and destructive Tornadoes that has passed through it. The storm came from the South West, and passed in a North East direction, we have not yet learned where it commenced, nor how far it continued its destructive march. It passed diagonally through this county, and its ravages are about a mile in width. It had the appearance of a huge volume of smoke; arising from a tremendous fire, which with the vivid and continued flashes of lightning,—the loud peals of thunder, the rattling of hail, and the crash of timber, with which it was accompanied, gave to it an awful and terrible appearance that baffles description. It passed within about six miles of this town, and in its destructive march, bore down every thing before it; *houses, barns, fences, orchards and woods*, were levelled to the ground. The trees are prostrated in the same manner that a grubber lays down the grubs that he has taken out.

We have not received such information of the injury done by this storm, as would enable us to give an estimate of the damage sustained by it in this county, but we are sorry to remark, that from the partial accounts that we have heard, the loss is very considerable, and will be seriously felt, by our citizens. We have been informed that Mr. Shepnner's house and barn were levelled to the foundation, and all his fences blown down. Mr. Jone's house and barn, and fences, were blown down, and the clothing of the family, and furniture carried away.

Mr. Bentley's buildings were levelled, and the whole of his fences thrown down; his loss is estimated at $600. Mr. Wm. M'Candless's (*Taylor*) barn was levelled to the foundation, and the roof and second story of his dwelling house, were taken off and separated from the under story with as much despatch as a boy would lop the top off a turnip.—The injury to the wheat and rye, by the falling of the timber, and the hail, together with its being exposed to the cattle at this season of the year, is a matter of no small moment to its owners, and to the county, particularly as, at the appearance of fine and abundant crops has never been so flattering as it is this season. We have not heard of any lives being lost, nor any serious bodily injury, except in the family of Mr. Morrison, of Yellow Creek, two of whom were in a field planting corn, when the storm came on, one got his arm broke, and the other his leg broken: It is said that the dead timber stood very thick in the field, and that not a single tree has been left standing: that their lives were preserved in such a scene appears to be providential. We sincerely sympathize with the sufferers under this visitation, and trust that it may be long, if ever,

before it will be yesterday to Butler another storm in this county.

[The Butler Sentinel says—"Some of the hail stones measured eight inches in circumference!"]

Hail storm.—On Wednesday last, we were visited by a storm which none remembered to have seen equalled.—It continued from 30 to 40 minutes without intermission and with but little variation.—The ground was literally covered with balls of ice, and of a larger size than we ever before saw.—Many windows were broken, and had the storm been accompanied with wind, few would have escaped.—The balls were unusually large, varying from the size of a common marble to that of a hen's egg.—A gentleman had the curiosity to measure one of the largest, which was found to exceed *nine inches in circumference.*—Such a storm has not occurred within the recollection of our oldest citizens.

Since the above was in Type, we have heard that in Thorndike, Franklin, and some other of the adjoining townships, the storm was equally severe, and that in many instances, hail-stones were picked up which measured in circumference, from 7 to 8 inches. In some places, the hail was attended by a very heavy gale of wind, and much property has been injured. The Barn of Esquire Underwood, of Thorndike, was literally destroyed. It was torn to fragments, and the Ridge-pole with other parts of it were taken by the wind, to the distance of half a mile. *Ravenna Courier, Portage Co. Ohio.*

Mr. Owen's System.—We have refused to insert several essays for and against Mr. Owen's plan of Society—some, because they were too long for a weekly paper, and others, because they involved the discussion of theological points, which we considered unsuitable in a political paper. The following, being short, and steering clear of the forbidden ground of religious controversy, we insert; and will willingly allow an equal space for an answer to it, if one be presented, couched in proper terms for publication.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Owen for his discovery, that the people of "this empire" do not possess liberty. Equally great, it must be acknowledged, is our debt of gratitude for the great and liberal promises he has held forth in his discourses, particularly the following:—"A much more perfect system of liberty and equality;" "a full supply of the best of every thing for human nature,"—and "that all will become rich as they will desire."

Truly we have lived in a fortunate epoch, contemporary with so great a lawgiver and prophet. The first glimpse of Paradise on Earth, since the Deluge, is now opened to our view; and the sickly and deserted swamps on the Wabash promise to realize these golden visions. But this is not all: Such is the benevolence of Mr. Owen, that, not satisfied with the civil power, in governing his colony, he assumes the character of a high priest, and dispenses to his followers a new religion, absolving them from sin and misery, uprooting the tree of knowledge of good and evil, from his paradise, where vice and virtue, reward and punishment, the stings of conscience and the smiles of heaven, will be alike unknown. The condition of man, under Mr. Owen's government, will be that of a locomotive machine, whose movements can be regulated at will.

Such is the outline of Mr. Owen's discourses, pronounced with a view to obtain cultivators, (hewers of wood and drawers of water) to enhance the value of his purchase of lands on the Wabash.

A portion of mankind are disposed to take things on trust; and, hoping to better their condition, will, doubtless, put themselves under his government, and become colonists at Harmony. An opinion has generally prevailed, moreover, that a portion of property would be allowed to each, and that such was the condition of the boasted society at New-Lanark, where every member was supposed to possess equal property and rights. Those who entertain this opinion, on inquiry will find themselves sadly mistaken. The property at New-Lanark belonged to Mr. Owen. If the condition of the persons employed was improved by his government and directions, the change was more for his advantage and emolument than for that of the persons employed. He is however entitled to credit for his sagacity in discovering and pursuing his own interest. The proposed colony at Harmony will be located on property belonging exclusively to Mr. Owen. If, by promises and address, he can draw together a considerable number of active and useful citizens, he flatters himself to secure and monopolize their labor, to surround them by circumstances which will detain them under his control, and disqualify them for general society. In this way he evidently aims at a monopoly, which will destroy the efforts of individuals in his neighborhood, and by producing all, and monopolizing all, a constant stream of wealth will add to his dominion and his ambition, so long as the delusion lasts.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act for the relief of John Johnson and others,"—the supervisors of Fayette township, in Allegheny county, are to assess and collect $138 41, and pay to John Johnson and John Robb, for their services as supervisors: And the supervisors of Pitt and Wilkins townships, in the same county, are to assess and collect $235, and pay it over to William M'Clain, late supervisor, for his services. *Penn. Intel.*

As the Legislature of Pennsylvania have refused to incorporate any of their own coal companies, our New-York friends (with trifling exceptions) are the only persons engaged in bringing this valuable coal to market. The New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company are working their mines day and night with a double set of hands. We learn that they have already at the head of the canal, an *hundred thousand bushels*, and by their active operations, a full supply may be expected the ensuing season. *New-York paper.*

The Salt Works at Salina, in the State of N. Y. are capable of producing annually 1,750,000 bushels of fine salt, and 250,000 bushels of coarse, making an aggregate of 2,000,000. A revenue was derived to the state the last year of $68,553,90; and for the two first quarters of the present year, it amounts to $39,740 35, more than double the amount for the same term in 1822. The belief is, that at no distant period the revenue will exceed three times its present amount.

Easton, Md. May 14. The Hessian Fly.—This destructive insect is making its accustomed ravages among the hopes and labors of our farmers—it is said to be unusually injurious this season—whole fields are laid waste, and irrecoverably gone. It is supposed that in the light lands, the ruin is complete, and a great deal of other lands is severely afflicted—three weeks ago the crops looked prosperous—but now the prospect is sadly changed. The improvement of lands by manure is the only hope, and yet, in some well dressed grounds the crop will fail this year, owing to the ravages of the fly.

The stone tavern of Colonel Key, and the cluster of buildings owned by Mr. Craigs, in Washington, Kentucky, were consumed by fire two or three weeks ago. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

The recent tone of the ministerial paper, the London Courier, in relation to the Continental allies, is not a little remarkable. We find the following editorial observations in that paper, of the 11th ult. "The idea of these Royal and Imperial conservators of European tranquillity, electing themselves into such an office (supposing so absurd an intention to exist) with a perfect disregard of what England may approve or disapprove, would be like school boys giving themselves a holiday without the consent of their *master*. They might have *their* day; but the master would be sure to have *his* also."

Nat. Gaz.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—On Monday, the Stockholders of the Old Potomac Company assembled, four hundred and sixty Shares, (a large majority of the whole,) being represented, and came to the unanimous determination to assent to the Charter granted to the new Company, on the terms of the Act of Virginia, which has received the sanction of the Congress of the United States, and of the State of Maryland.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The amount of subscriptions, &c. already obtained for the erection of the Monument on Bunker Hill, Boston, is 58,806 dollars.

Gen. Bernard and other engineers have arrived at Milledgeville, having explored that far the lower route for a national road from Washington to New-Orleans.

We have seen, says a late St. Claireville Gazette, two Bonnets, made by the Miss Neiswangers, of this vicinity, from the wool or fur of the plant generally known by the name of wild cotton. This material appears to resemble the product of the Seemul tree, and has hitherto been thought unfit for any useful purpose except the filling of beds. When mingled with rabbit's fur, it was found incapable of the cohesion necessary to the formation of hats, and its fibre too short and slippery to be carded into rolls or spun. The successful employment of this material in the manufacture of bonnets, is very creditable to these ladies, and makes the community their debtor.—They have made some experiments to ascertain its capacity for receiving colors, and, so far as they have attempted, have succeeded in giving it the desired hues. It is supposed that it may answer the purpose of ferret fur for adorning the borders of garments.

Mr. Crawford.—A public dinner was given on the 16th ult. by the citizens of Lexington, Geo., to the late Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Crawford's toast was: "The present administration—let it be judged by its measures."

From the York Gazette we learn, that at noon, on Friday last, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, professor in the Belle-Air College, Harford county, Maryland, was shot under the arm by a student whom he had, for some misconduct, corrected in the morning of that day. The wound is such, as to render it probable that Mr. M. will not survive. The student is from Baltimore, and after committing the outrage fled, was pursued, apprehended, and is now in jail.

From the same paper, we understand that, a colored woman, in the *one hundred and seventh* year of her age, in good health and sound intellect, was baptized in the Catholic church in that borough, on Saturday last.

The unusual circumstance of 9 steam boats all meeting at the same point on the North River, was witnessed last Sunday.

POSTSCRIPT

It has just been ascertained that General LA FAYETTE is to enter this city on Monday morning next. He will come by the way of Braddock's Field.

Married,

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. *George Quaill*, to Miss *Elizabeth Reel*, all of Allegheny county.

On Thursday the 19th inst. by Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq. Mr. *James Tustin*, proprietor of Soho, near Pittsburgh, to Mrs. *Sarah Beecher.*

Died,

At his residence, near Wilkinsburgh, in this county, on Wednesday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Col. *Dunning M'Nair* in the 63d year of his age. Col. M'Nair was one of the oldest settlers of this county, having lived on the farm where he died, a period of nearly forty years. He was a useful, patriotic, and valuable citizen; a kind and affectionate father; and most hospitable neighbor. His loss is deeply deplored by a large family and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. *Statesman.*

BUILDING LOTS.

I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS ON the west bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, 300 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr. which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 140 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

School.

EDWARD JONES

INTENDS to commence a School on Monday next, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, in that commodious room lately occupied by Mr. Smith.

BOOK-KEEPING,

By Double Entry, will be taught, either by the old system, or by a new method of his own, which is allowed to be an excellent system for retailers.

The elementary part of the FRENCH LANGUAGE will be taught if required.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1825.—3t

Refer to—Messrs. Davis & Hanson, M'Kee & Graham, Geo. Evans, or Dr. Joseph Gazzam.

"The Ball of Empire rolling to the west."

MR. R. SMITH will deliver Recitations, &c. for the last night, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, in the school room over Messrs. Elliott and Long's building, on Monday evening the 30th of May; to begin at early candle light. For particulars see the bills.

May 27, 1825.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	per	$ cts.		$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4	a 4½		in demand
pearl [ex. salts]	-	3½	a 4		-
Axes	doz	14	a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb			6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	a 6		-
Coals	bush			3	-
Candles	lb			10	-
Copperas	-	4	a 4½		in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½	a 6		-
Cordage, Ky.	-			7	little wanted
Cotton	-			25	scarce
Feathers	-	28	a 30		in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	5	a 5 50		-
Grain, wheat	bush			50	in demand
barley	-			50	-
rye	-			90	-
corn	-			17	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box			4	plenty
10 by 12	-	4 75	a 5		-
12 by 18	-			10	-
bottles, porter	groce			8	-
gallon	-			2 50	-
½ do.	-			1 50	-
¼ do.	-			93	-
pint	-			67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5	a 5 50		-
Hemp	ton			90	-
Hides, Spanish	lb	16	a 21		in demand
green	-			5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton			110	-
rolled	-	95	a 100		plenty
sheet	cwt			11	-
pig-metal	ton	35	a 40		in demand
steel, country	cwt	9	a 10		plenty
sad irons	lb			6	reg. dem.
Lead, in pigs	-	7½	a 8		scarce
bars	-			9	-
Shot, all sizes	-	8	a 10		-
Leather, sole	-	25	a 28		reg. dem.
Lard	-			6	-
Nails, Juni. bra. 10d	-			7	-
8	-			7½	-
6	-			8	-
4	-	9	a 10		-
other	-	5	a 7½		dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50	a 3 75		plenty
No. 2	-	3	a 3 25		-
No. 3	-	2 50	a 2 75		-
letter	-	3			-
crown wrap.	-	1 25	a 1 38		in demand
medium do.	-	2			-
Pork	lb			3	-
Potatoes	bush			25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11	a 12½		plenty
country	-				scarce
Salt	280	1 75	a 2		plenty
Soap	lb	5	a 6		-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6	a 7		-
Spades and Shovels	-	9			-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	lb	6	a 8		-
leaf	-	4	a 5		-
Tallow, rendered	-			8	-
rough	-	5½	a 6		-
Wax, bees'	-			30	in demand
Wool hats	doz	9	a 6		plenty
Whiskey, old	gall			25	scarce
new	-	19	a 20		
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb			37½	
No. 1 Sheetings	yd			17	wholesale
2 do	-			16½	by piece.
M'Elroy's Cotton Goods, 3-4 Plaids, No. 1	yd			17	
No. 2	-			16½	
4-4 Checks				19	
3-4 Stripes				16½	

We are authorized to state, that

Captain James R. Butler

is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

May 27, 1825—te.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 28th inst.

At half past seven o'clock,

AT MARKET STREET AUCTION ROOM,

Will be disposed of,

A valuable collection of Law & Historical

BOOKS.

Book Sales regularly every other Saturday evening.

D. & H. are constantly receiving supplies of Medical, Law, Historical, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will be sold at Private Sale, at Auction prices.

May 27—3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls. No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms.

R. Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

CHEAP GOODS.

J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

European, India, and Domestic

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND

FANCY WARE,

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

Auction Sales.

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of

MERCHANDISE,

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

FOR SALE,

200 bbls. Old Rye WHISKEY.

450 bushels Dried Apples;
200 boxes Window Glass.

INQUIRE OF

J. Patrick & Co.

May 27, 1825—3t.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing in Indiana Township, on the 11th or 12th inst.

A Bright Sorrel MARE,

5 or 6 years old; her hind feet white; shod before, no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

George Kinzer.

May 27, 1825.—3t.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality.*

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1mo.]

PROPOSALS

By J. S. Weistling and F. R. Shunk,

OF HARRISBURGH,

For Publishing by Subscription,

The proceedings relative to calling the Conventions of 1776 and 1790.

The minutes of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, together with the charter to Wm. Penn.

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and a view of the proceedings of the Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Censors.

THE volume will contain 1st. The charter granted to Wm. Penn; the charter of privileges, and the act of settlement.

2d. An account of the proceedings in relation to calling the convention, a view of the minutes of the convention, and the constitution of 1776.

3d. A condensed view of the proceedings of the council of censors, elected under the provisions of the 47th section of the constitution of 1776.

4th. The resolutions, &c. of the general assembly, for calling the convention of 1790.

5th. The minutes of the proceedings of the convention that formed the present constitution.

6th. The proceedings of the grand committee of the whole convention.

7th. The present constitution of the commonwealth.

8th. The act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to the call of a convention."

9th. A copious index to the whole work.

By the act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the question "shall a convention be called?" is submitted for decision to the people at the next general election—hence the compilers were induced to undertake the publication of this volume, containing the proceedings in relation to former alterations of the constitution of the state, the minutes of the conventions, and an abstract of the proceedings of the council of censors. The books from which the compilation will be made, are out of print: they contain much information, and it is presumed the publication at this period will be particularly interesting to the people, as it will present the proposition submitted to the conventions, and constitutional questions that were discussed in the council of censors, together with the several constitutions of the state, all which are intimately connected with the proceedings contemplated by the late act of assembly.

The work will be printed on a medium paper of a good quality, with good long primer type, and delivered in boards to subscribers at $1 25 per copy. It will contain 500 pages. To non-subscribers the price will be $1 50.

Any person procuring subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the publication shall be obtained, and published shortly thereafter.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

May 27, 1825.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1825.

The Nation's Guest arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday last, and at Washington on Wednesday. At each of those places he was received with the usual demonstrations of respect and gratitude. It is supposed that he reached the seat of Mr. Gallatin, in Fayette county, yesterday.—Before closing our paper we expect to receive information of the precise time when he may be expected to reach this city.

Flour.—Contrary to expectation, flour has fallen in the eastern market. In the last Philadelphia Price Current it is quoted at from $5 75 to $6, *dull.*

It is stated in the Philadelphia and New-York papers, that the State Bank at Trenton has stopped payment.

The Hon. *Henry Clay*, secretary of State, on his way to visit Kentucky, passed last week thro' the borough of Washington, where the citizens gave him a public dinner. A public dinner was also given to him at Wheeling.

The Canal Convention.—In *Erie* county Th. H. Sill Esq. has been chosen a delagate to the Harrisburgh Canal Convention; and Thomas Forster, Judah Colt, and Th. H. Sill, have been appointed a committee on Internal Improvement.

Th. S. Cunningham has been chosen a delegate to represent *Mercer* county in the Convention.

Jonathan Knight, Esq. of Washington County, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner to complete the examination and survey of the National Road from Zanesville, in Ohio, to the seat of government of Missouri.

Hayti.—It appears by letters and papers from Hayti, that President Boyer has come to the determination, that he will not, after the 15th of June next, pay any expenses whatever for the passages, &c. of emigrants. He will furnish them with four months' provisions on their arrival, but make them no donation of lands.

PITTSBURGH LIGHT ARTILLERY CORPS.

May 25, 1825.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

"The committee appointed at the last meeting, to wait upon James R. Butler, Esq. and request him to accept of the command, have the pleasure to report: That in the execution of the duty assigned them, they took great pleasure in communicating the wishes of the corps to Mr. Butler, and they have now the satisfaction to state that he has acceded to their wishes.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That we proceed to the election of a Captain.

"Whereupon JAMES R. BUTLER was unanimously chosen Captain.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That Messrs. Jas. Hanson, Savory, and R. B. Barker, constitute the committee required by the Constitution to receive applications for membership in the corps.

"*Resolved*, That we adjourn to meet again on Saturday evening next, at the house of Geo. Beale, at 8 o'clock, precisely."

Ordered to be published.

DAVID KINKEAD, *Chairman.*

E. B. ERNEST, *Sec'y.*

LA FAYETTE.

BY a resolution adopted at the meeting of Young Men, held at Colonel Ramsay's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. the Marshals were authorized to appoint an additional number of Young Men to serve as Marshals—whereupon the following gentlemen have been appointed, viz:—

Rees C. Townsend and John Dorsey, Marshals.
Dr. John T. Stove, Standard Bearer.
George Jackson and George White, Assistants.

The Young Men disposed to join in the procession will meet on the green, near the Catholic Church, one hour before the time appointed by the Chief Marshal of the day for forming the procession.—Public notice will be given of the hour of meeting, as soon as it shall be ascertained at what time the General will enter the city.

Strangers in the city are respectfully invited to join in the procession, that they may pay due honor to the Nation's Guest. The dress will be a citizen's coat, white pantaloons, and a La Fayette blue badge, worn on the left lapelle of the coat.

The Hail Storm, noticed in the subjoined articles, must have been very extensive in its range, and destructive in its effects. We have heard of much damage done by it in the counties of Ohio bordering on this State. The hail did considerable injury to the property of George Wallace, Esq. at Braddock's Field, in this county.

From the Butler Repository, May 20.

"It blew so hard and blew so fast,
"The wind blew as 'twad blown its last."

The Storm.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst. a part of this county was visited by one of the most violent and destructive Tornadoes that has passed through it. The storm came from the South West, and passed in a North East direction, we have not yet learned where it commenced, nor how far it continued its destructive march. It passed diagonally through this county, and its ravages are about a mile in width. It had the appearance of a huge volume of smoke; arising from a tremendous fire, which with the vivid and continued flashes of lightning,—the loud peals of thunder, the rattling of hail, and the crash of timber, with which it was accompanied, gave to it an awful and terrible appearance that baffles description. It passed within about six miles of this town, and in its destructive march, bore down every thing before it; *houses, barns, fences, orchards and woods*, were levelled to the ground. The trees are prostrated in the same manner that a grubber lays down the grubs that he has taken out.

We have not received such information of the injury done by this storm, as would enable us to give an estimate of the damage sustained by it in this county, but we are sorry to remark that from the partial accounts that we have heard, the loss is very considerable, and will be seriously felt, by our citizens. We have been informed that Mr. Shearer's house and barn were levelled to the foundation, and all his fences blown down. Mr. Jone's house and barn, and fences, were blown down, and the clothing of the family, and furniture carried away.

Mr. Stouffer's buildings were levelled, and the whole of his fences thrown down; his loss is estimated at $400. Mr. Wm. M'Candless's *(Taylor)* barn was levelled to the foundation, and the roof and second story of his dwelling house, were taken off and separated from the under story with as much despatch as a boy would lop the top off a turnip.—The injury to the wheat and rye, by the falling of the timber, and the hail, together with its being exposed to the cattle at this season of the year, is a matter of no small moment to its owners, and to the county, particularly so, as the appearance of fine and abundant crops has never been so flattering as it is this season. We have not heard of any lives being lost, nor any serious bodily injury, except in the family of Mr. Morrison, of Yellow Creek, two of whom were in a field planting corn, when the storm came on, one got his arm broke, and the other his leg broke: it is said that the dead timber stood very thick in the field, and that not a single tree has been left standing; that their lives were preserved in such a scene appears to be providential. We sincerely sympathize with the sufferers under this visitation, and trust that it may be long, if ever, before it will be necessary to Notice another storm in this county.

[The Butler Sentinel says—"Some of the hail stones measured eight inches in circumference!"]

Hail storm.—On Wednesday last, we were visited by a storm which none remembered to have seen equalled;—It continued from 30 to 40 minutes without intermission and with but little variation.—The ground was literally covered with balls of ice, and of a larger size than we ever before saw—Many windows were broken, and had the storm been accompanied with wind, few would have escaped—The balls were unusually large, varying from the size of a common marble to that of a hen's egg—A gentleman had the curiosity to measure one of the largest, which was found to exceed *nine inches in circumference.*—Such a storm has not occurred within the recollection of our oldest citizens.

Since the above was in Type, we have heard that in Thorndike, Franklin, and some other of the adjoining townships, the storm was equally severe, and that in many instances, hail-stones were picked up which measured in circumference, from 7 to 8 inches. In some places, the hail was attended by a very heavy gale of wind, and much property has been injured. The Barn of Esquire Underwood, of Thorndike, was literally destroyed. It was torn to fragments, and the Ridge-pole with other parts of it were taken by the wind, to the distance of half a mile. *Ravenna Courier, Portage Co. Ohio.*

Mr. Owen's System.—We have refused to insert several essays for and against Mr. Owen's plan of Society—some, because they were too long for a weekly paper, and others, because they involved the discussion of theological points, which we considered unsuitable in a political paper. The following, being short, and steering clear of the forbidden ground of religious controversy, we insert; and will willingly allow an equal space for an answer to it, if one be presented, couched in proper terms for publication.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Owen for his discovery, that the people of "this empire" do not possess liberty. Equally great, it must be acknowledged, is our debt of gratitude for the great and liberal promises he has held forth in his discourses, particularly the following:—"A much more perfect system of liberty and equality;" "a full supply of the best of every thing for human nature,"—and "that all will become rich as they will desire."

Truly we have lived in a fortunate epoch, contemporary with so great a lawgiver and prophet. The first glimpse of Paradise on Earth, since the Deluge, is now opened to our view; and the sickly and deserted swamps on the Wabash promise to realize these golden visions. But this is not all: Such is the benevolence of Mr. Owen, that, not satisfied with the civil power, in governing his colony, he assumes the character of a high priest, and dispenses to his followers a new religion, absolving them from sin and misery, uprooting the tree of knowledge of good and evil, from his paradise, where vice and virtue, reward and punishment, the stings of conscience and the smiles of heaven, will be alike unknown. The condition of man, under Mr. Owen's government, will be that of a locomotive machine, whose movements can be regulated at will.

Such is the outline of Mr. Owen's discourses, pronounced with a view to obtain cultivators, (hewers of wood and drawers of water) to enhance the value of his purchase of lands on the Wabash.

A portion of mankind are disposed to take things on trust; and, hoping to better their condition, will, doubtless, put themselves under his government, and become colonists at Harmony. An opinion has generally prevailed, moreover, that a portion of property would be allowed to each, and that such was the condition of the boasted society at New-Lanark, where every member was supposed to possess equal property and rights. Those who entertain this opinion, on inquiry will find themselves sadly mistaken. The property at New-Lanark belonged to Mr. Owen. If the condition of the persons employed was improved by his government and directions, the change was more for his advantage and emolument than for that of the persons employed. He is however entitled to credit for his sagacity in discovering and pursuing his own interest. The proposed colony at Harmony will be located on property belonging exclusively to Mr. Owen. If, by promises and address, he can draw together a considerable number of active and useful citizens, he flatters himself to secure and monopolize their labor, to surround them by circumstances which will detain them under his control, and disqualify them for general society. In this way he evidently aims at a monopoly, which will destroy the efforts of individuals in his neighborhood, and by producing all, and monopolizing all, a constant stream of wealth will add to his dominion and his ambition, so long as the delusion lasts.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act for the relief of John Johnson and others,"—the supervisors of Fayette township, in Allegheny county, are to assess and collect $138 41, and pay to John Johnson and John Robb, for their services as supervisors: And the supervisors of Pitt and Wilkins townships, in the same county, are to assess and collect $235, and pay it over to William M'Clain, late supervisor, for his services. *Penn. Intel.*

As the Legislature of Pennsylvania have refused to incorporate any of their own coal companies, our New-York friends (with trifling exceptions) are the only persons engaged in bringing this valuable coal to market. The New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company are working their mines day and night with a double set of hands. We learn that they have already at the head of the canal, an *hundred thousand bushels*, and by their active operations, a full supply may be expected the ensuing season. *New-York paper.*

The Salt Works at Salina, in the State of N. Y. are capable of producing annually 1,750,000 bushels of fine salt, and 250,000 bushels of coarse, making an aggregate of 2,000,000. A revenue was derived to the state the last year of $63,553,92; and for the two first quarters of the present year, it amounts to $59,740 35, more than double the amount for the same term in 1822. The belief is, that at no distant period the revenue will exceed three times its present amount.

Easton, Md. May 14. *The Hessian Fly.*—This destructive insect is making its accustomed ravages among the hopes and labors of our farmers—it is said to be unusually injurious this season—whole fields are laid waste, and irrecoverably gone. It is supposed that in the light lands, the ruin is complete, and a great deal of other lands is severely afflicted—three weeks ago the crops looked prosperous—but now the prospect is sadly changed. The improvement of lands by manure is the only hope, and yet, in some well dressed grounds the crop will fail this year, owing to the ravages of the fly.

The stone tavern of Colonel Key, and the cluster of buildings owned by Mr. Craigs, in Washington, Kentucky, were consumed by fire two or three weeks ago. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

The recent tone of the ministerial paper, the London Courier, in relation to the Continental allies, is not a little remarkable. We find the following editorial observations in that paper, of the 11th ult. "The idea of these Royal and Imperial conservators of European tranquillity, electing themselves into such an office (supposing so absurd an intention to exist) with a perfect disregard of what England may approve or disapprove, would be like school boys giving themselves a holiday without the consent of their *master*. They might have *their* day; but the master would be sure to have *his* also."

Nat. Gaz.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—On Monday, the Stockholders of the Old Potomac Company assembled, four hundred and sixty Shares, (a large majority of the whole,) being represented, and came to the unanimous determination to assent to the Charter granted to the new Company, on the terms of the Act of Virginia, which has received the sanction of the Congress of the United States, and of the State of Maryland.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The amount of subscriptions, &c. already obtained for the erection of the Monument on Bunker Hill, Boston, is 58,806 dollars.

Gen. Bernard and other engineers have arrived at Milledgeville, having explored that far the lower route for a national road from Washington to New-Orleans.

We have seen, says a late St. Clairsville Gazette, two Bonnets, made by the Miss Neiswangers, of this vicinity, from the wool or fur of the plant generally known by the name of wild cotton. This material appears to resemble the product of the Seemul tree, and has hitherto been thought unfit for any useful purpose except the filling of beds. When mingled with rabbit's fur, it was found incapable of the cohesion necessary to the formation of hats, and its fibre too short and slippery to be carded into rolls or spun. The successful employment of this material in the manufacture of bonnets, is very creditable to these ladies, and makes the community their debtor.—They have made some experiments to ascertain its capacity for receiving colors, and, so far as they have attempted, have succeeded in giving it the desired hues. It is supposed that it may answer the purpose of ferret fur for adorning the borders of garments.

Mr. Crawford—A public dinner was given on the 16th ult. by the citizens of Lexington, Geo., to the late Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Crawford's toast was: "The present administration—let it be judged by its measures."

From the York Gazette we learn, that at noon, on Friday last, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, professor in the Belle-Air College, Harford county, Maryland, was shot under the arm by a student whom he had, for some misconduct, corrected in the morning of that day. The wound is such, as to render it probable that Mr. M. will not survive. The student is from Baltimore, and after committing the outrage fled, was pursued, apprehended, and is now in jail.

From the same paper, we understand that, a colored woman, in the *one hundred and seventh* year of her age, in good health and sound intellect, was baptized in the Catholic church in that borough, on Saturday last.

The unusual circumstance of 9 steam boats all meeting at the same point on the North River, was witnessed last Sunday.

POSTSCRIPT

It has just been ascertained that General LA FAYETTE is to enter this city on Monday morning next. He will come by the way of Braddock's Field.

Married,

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. *George Quaill*, to Miss *Elizabeth Reel*, all of Allegheny county.

On Thursday the 19th inst. by Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq. Mr. *James Tustin*, proprietor of Soho, near Pittsburgh, to Mrs. *Sarah Beecher.*

Died,

At his residence, near Wilkinsburgh, in this county, on Wednesday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Col. *Dunning M'Nair* in the 63d year of his age. Col. M'Nair was one of the oldest settlers of this county, having lived on the farm where he died, a period of nearly forty years. He was a useful, patriotic, and valuable citizen; a kind and affectionate father; and most hospitable neighbor. His loss is deeply deplored by a large family and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. *Statesman.*

BUILDING LOTS.

I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS ON the west bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr. which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 140 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

School.

EDWARD JONES INTENDS to commence a School on Monday next, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, in that commodious room lately occupied by Mr. Smith.

BOOK-KEEPING, By Double Entry, will be taught, either by the old system, or by a new method of his own, which is allowed to be an excellent system for retailers.

The elementary part of the FRENCH LANGUAGE will be taught if required.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1825.—3t

Refer to—Messrs. Davis & Hanson, M'Kee & Graham, Geo Evens, or Dr. Joseph Gazzam.

"The Ball of Empire rolling to the west."

MR. R. SMITH will deliver Recitations, &c. for the last night, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, in the school room over Messrs Elliott and Long's building, on Monday evening the 30th of May; to begin at early candle light. For particulars see the bills.

May 27, 1825.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5 a	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	-
Coppers	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	littl. wanted
Cotton	-		25	scarce
Feathers	-	28 a	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		50	-
rye	-		20	-
corn	-		17	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-	4 75 a	5	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	-
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt	9 a	10	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead, in pigs	-	7½ a	8	scarce
bars	-		9	-
Shot, all sizes	-	8 a	10	-
Leather, sole	-	25	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Juni. bra. 10d	-		7	-
8	-		7½	-
6	-		8	-
4	-	9 a	10	-
other	-	5 a	7½	dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50 a	3 75	plenty
No. 2	-	3	a 3 25	-
No. 3	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
letter	-	3		-
crown wrap.	-	1 25 a	1 38	in demand
medium do.	-	2		-
Pork	lb		3	-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11 a	12½	plenty
country	-			scarce
Salt	bbl	1 75 a	2	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	6	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 a	7	-
Spades and Shovels	-	9		-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	lb	6 a	8	-
leaf	-	4 a	5	-
Tallow, rendered	-		8	-
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in demand
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gall		25	scarce
new	-	19 a	20	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory,				
No. 5 to 10	lb		37½	
No. 1 Sheetings	yd		17	wholesale
2 do	-		16½	by piece.
M'Elroy's Cotton Goods,				
3-4 Plaids, No. 1	yd		17	
No. 2	-		16½	
4-4 Checks			19	
3-4 Stripes			16½	

We are authorized to state, that Captain James R. Butler is a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

May 27, 1825—te.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 28th inst. *At half past seven o'clock*, AT MARKET STREET AUCTION ROOM, Will be disposed of, A valuable collection of Law & Historical BOOKS.

Book Sales regularly every other Saturday evening.

D. & H. are constantly receiving supplies of Medical, Law, Historical, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will be sold at Private Sale, at Auction prices.

May 27—3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE. 15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior. IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS. Old Java and best Havana COFFEE. A few bbls No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL. Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c. Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles. Best English MUSTARD, do. Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS. Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints. First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO. Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms.

R. Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

CHEAP GOODS.

J. PATRICK & CO. HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth, A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF European, India, and Domestic Dry Goods, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND FANCY WARE,

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

Auction Sales.

DAVIS & HANSON, AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays, AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, *At the Corner of Front and Market Streets*, AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

A large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, AND AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of MERCHANDISE,

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

FOR SALE,

200 bbls. Old Rye WHISKEY.

450 bushels Dried Apples, 200 boxes Window Glass.

INQUIRE OF J. Patrick & Co.

May 27, 1825—3t.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing in Indiana Township, on the 11th or 12th inst. A Bright Sorrel MARE,

5 or 6 years old; her hind feet white; shod before, no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

George Kinzer.

May 27, 1825.—3t.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*.

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1mo.]

PROPOSALS

By J. S. Weistling and F. R. Shunk, OF HARRISBURGH, *For Publishing by Subscription*,

The proceedings relative to calling the Conventions of 1776 and 1790.

The minutes of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, together with the charter to Wm. Penn.

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and a view of the proceedings of the Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Censors.

THE volume will contain 1st. The charter granted to Wm. Penn; the charter of privileges, and the act of settlement.

2d. An account of the proceedings in relation to calling the convention, a view of the minutes of the convention, and the constitution of 1776.

3d. A condensed view of the proceedings of the council of censors, elected under the provisions of the 47th section of the constitution of 1776.

4th. The resolutions, &c. of the general assembly, for calling the convention of 1790.

5th. The minutes of the proceedings of the convention that formed the present constitution.

6th. The proceedings of the grand committee of the whole convention.

7th. The present constitution of the commonwealth.

8th. The act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to the call of a convention."

9th. A copious index to the whole work.

By the act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the question "shall a convention be called?" is submitted for decision to the people at the next general election—hence the compilers were induced to undertake the publication of this volume, containing the proceedings in relation to former alterations of the constitution of the state, the minutes of the conventions, and an abstract of the proceedings of the council of censors. The books from which the compilation will be made, are out of print: they contain much information, and it is presumed the publication at this period will be particularly interesting to the people, as it will present the proposition submitted to the conventions, and constitutional questions that were discussed in the council of censors, together with the several constitutions of the state, all which are intimately connected with the proceedings contemplated by the late act of assembly.

The work will be printed on a medium paper of a good quality, with good long primer type, and delivered in boards to subscribers at $1 25 per copy. It will contain 500 pages. To non-subscribers the price will be $1 50.

Any person procuring subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the publication shall be obtained, and published shortly thereafter.

☞*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

May 20, 1825.

Poetry.

MY NATIVE LAND.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

O! not the clear and sunny wave,
That rolls around the Egean isles;
Not all that ancient beauty gave
Of fondest dallying and smiles,
Not all the spirit-stirring notes,
That come from high Apollo's shrine
When the full hymn and song divine
Round Delphi's golden temple floats;
O! not the hills that bear the vine,
And far their breathing odors throw;
Nor the bright skies, whose evening twine
Outvies in tints, the bruided bow;
Not all the luxury of shade
Beneath the spreading chesnut tree;
Not all the flowers that never fade,
Rude land of storms! can equal thee.
In thee my infant being drew
The first reviving breath of air;
My early years, in gladness flew
Light, as the dream of summer, there:
Still round thy rocks my spirit clings—
It cannot tear itself away;
And if it had an eagle's wings,
There it would ever hovering play;—
For, O! there is no spot of earth
Dear as the land that gave us birth.

From the Spanish.

DON'T SHUT YOUR DOOR.

Don't shut your door—dont shut your door;
If Love should come and call,
'Twill be of no use at all.

If Love command, you'd best obey,
Resistance will but hurt you;
And make, for that's the safest way,
Necessity a virtue
So don't resist his gentle sway,
Nor shut your door if he should call,
For that's no use at all.

I've seen him tame the wildest beasts,
And strengthen too the weakest;
He loves him most who plagues him least;
His favorites are the meekest.
The privileg'd guests who grace his feast,
Have ne'er opposed his gentle call,
For that's no use at all.

He loves to tumble upside down
All classes—all connexions—
Of those who fear or wear a crown,
He mingles the affections,
Till all by love is overthrown;
And mosted gate or castle wall
Will be no use at all.

He is a strange and wayward thing,
Young, blind, and full of malice,—
He makes a shepherd of a king,
A cottage of a palace.
'Tis vain to murmur; and to fling
Your thoughts away in grief and gall,
Will be no use at all.

He makes the coward brave—he wakes
The sleepy with his thunders;
In mirth he revels and mistakes,
And miracles, and wonders;—
And many a man he prisoner makes,
And bolts the door:—you'll cry and call,
But it's no use at all.

Miscellany.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

MR. MARK HIGGINBOTHAM'S CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.

"What is thy name?
Thou'lt be afraid to hear it."—*Macbeth.*

I believe I may confidently appeal to the whole circle of our acquaintance, whether both myself and my wife were not universally respected as Mr. and Mrs. Mark Somers, of Bentinck-street and Englefield green, at both of which residences our parties, though not numerous, were fashionable and select; and our dinners, though rare, quite as profuse of plate and French wines as was consistent with our income. Indeed I have reason to think they were rather more so, for we were generally condemned to a fast after a feast, often denying ourselves permanent comforts for the sake of an occasional luxury. However, we were as happy as two people could be, who were doomed to support existence on little better than two thousand a year; and so we might have continued, but that my wife's uncle, Mr. Timothy Higginbotham of Hoxton, a great manufacturer of bricks, chose to convert himself into clay for the benefit of future brickmakers, leaving the whole of his immense fortune to his only relative, Mrs. Mark Somers. A great misfortune truly methinks I hear the reader exclaim. Alas! it proved so to me, for it was vitiated and tainted with one condition which poisoned all the happiness it might have otherwise conferred, namely, that I should take and wear the abhorred name of Higginbotham! I had ever been squeamish, fastidious, fantastical about names, the more so as I had always considered my own particularly euphonious and genteel; and to be rounded of it thus unexpectedly, and made the nominal representative of a vile Hoxton dealer in argillaceous parallelograms—the thought was intolerable. Too well was I aware that all our friends and acquaintances would revenge themselves for our accession of fortune by an unmerciful raillery and interminable quizzing of its hideous appendage. Already did the odious appellation hiss in mine ears by day and haunt them in my dreams. The faces of my friends danced before my imagination so complacently mantled over and flickering with ridicule, that there was not room to stick a single pin in them without transfixing some cursed jibe or jeer, some latent irony, or open and malicious snigger. I shall be told that this was a preposterous source of misery; perhaps so, but still it was, and is one; and others have been plunged into as deep an affliction by causes apparently more trivial. "Would any one believe," says the learned Walderstein in his Diary, "that I have been often wretched, because for the last twenty years I have never been able to sneeze three times together!" How cheerfully would I consent never to sneeze again for the whole remainder of my life, if I could only disburthen myself of this miserable, mean, and degrading *sobriquet*.

So humiliating and insupportable did it appear to me, that I seriously proposed to my wife an abandonment of the legacy upon such grievous terms, extolling our present happiness, and urging the sufficiency of our means for all rational gratifications; but she laughed at my arguments, and was inexorable to my most pathetic entreaties. "Twill be but a nine day's wonder," she exclaimed, "and we must brazen the thing as well as we can, consoling ourselves with the pleasures of a substance, for any temporary pains that may be inflicted by a mere name. What's in a name? as Shakspeare says. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." "Ay, and a great deal sweeter," I replied, "if any other could be substituted for this unfortunate one of Higgin——botham," I would have said, but that ominous "Amen stuck in my throat." "Besides," continued I, "does not Shakspeare elsewhere assert that "he who filches from me my good name," makes me poor indeed?"—"Well then, my dear" replied my wife, "Shakspeare tells a story, for you have been made rich, not poor, by the process."—"Rich in worldly things," I resumed with a sigh "but sogoomingly I am impoverished, degraded, sunk deeper than plummet ever sounded. Were it a fair name, I could submit; but this is a nick-name, a by-word, a reproach. Give a dog an ill name, says the proverb, and hang him. Never dog had a worse than mine, and I feel already as if I were hung up aloft for the finger of scorn to be wagged at, and condemned to stand in the pillory of my own appellation, as the wretch Hig——No, I cannot pronounce it. "Take any name but that, and my firm nerves shall never tremble." Would I could be "a man again," and look the world boldly in the face with the happy baptismal and patronymic appellation whose I once possessed! If the horrid and unfeeling old brickmaker had only left me half his fortune, upon condition of taking half his name, I might have been happy, whatever moiety he had inflicted upon me. The better portion indeed might have subjected me to a deliberate perversion of the testator's meaning.

In lieu of somewhat Grecian structure (being distantly related to the Templars) but still it would have been infinitely better than the congenial debility under which I am now suffering.

For some time I attempted (it was rather an unmanly expedient, I must confess) to make a compromise with my ignominy, by writing letters and describing myself to tradesmen and others as the late Mr. Mark Somers; but it presently got rumoured that I was dead, and Partridge himself was never exposed to more annoyance than I drew upon my devoted head by this incautious mode of expression. Like that celebrated living defunct, I actually encountered a respectable man in black, standing upon my drawing-room table, who told me he was come from the undertaker to measure the walls for mourning hangings, and asked directions about the coffin and the funeral; while the clergyman, the sexton, and half a dozen more came gently to the door with tristful visages, and were not to be persuaded without considerable difficulty that I was still alive as Mr. Higginbotham, though unfortunately extinct as Mr. Mark Somers.

Shortly after this occurrence, while standing in my hall, I heard the postman knock and inquire whether there was any servant in the house named Higginbotham, as he had got a letter so directed. Well might the fellow imagine that no master of an establishment, no decent person in fact, could own so base and vulgar an appellation. This heightened my disgust at the atrocious conduct of the old brickmaker, and at that very instant a fat wretch came to solicit some assistance, who Higginbothamed me at every other word of a long tale of distress, and concluded by saying she had formerly worked as char woman "for Mrs Higginbotham as is"—Revolting as the word had always appeared when applied to myself, it seemed ten times more hideous when visited upon so gentle a woman as my wife. I believe I actually shed a tear as I turned away, not at the fat woman's story (for I hated the foul mouthed hussey,) but at my fate, in being obliged to submit tamely to the insult of hearing such a four-syllable defilement applied to my wife.

Nevertheless it became necessary to bear my fate like a man, to face the world boldly with my unutterable name, and run the gauntlet of public ridicule however pointed and provoking. We accordingly engaged ourselves to one of Lady S——'s immense routs in Arlington-street. Whither I betook myself with as much alacrity as a criminal to the scaffold, or a lamb to the slaughter-house. As there was no recording angel to let fall a tear upon the word as I gave it in, and blot it out for ever, the servant at the door announced me with a half suppressed titter, and another on the landing-place, converting my Christian name into a verb of the imperative mood, repeated it after the following fashion,—"Mr. and Mrs—(mark!) and then spitefully shouted out at the top of his voice the soul harrowing and hated "Higginbotham!" Never shall I forget the nudging of elbows and giggling of saucy faces as they vulgarly gazed after me; nor the blank astonishment, sudden stare, and polite though insolent simper of the company in the drawing room upon hearing such a name announced in such an assemblage. Anxious to show that I was somebody, I bustled up to two or three acquaintance whom I recognized in the throng, but they seemed eager to disclaim all connexion with any such hideous and awfully plebeian sound, and ensconced themselves behind impenetrable masses of visitants. My guilty conscience suggested to me that I was as much shunned as Peter Schlemihl when he had lost his shadow, and I felt proportionally irritated against what I conceived to be the arrogance and impertinence of the company. At this critical moment when I was just ready to boil over, a heavy man placed his heel upon my corn, and in that agony of mental and bodily suffering being prepared to convert every thing into an intentional insult, I turned upon him, exclaiming fiercely as I fumbled for a card, "Sir, my name is Higginbotham." "My dear Sir," replied the gentleman with a polite bow, and a provoking calmness, "I have not the smallest doubt it is; you look as if you were." Heavens! what an indignity! not only to be *de facto* a real, live, *bona fide* Higginbotham, but to be told that I looked like one! Even now I blush at the follies I committed on that ill fated evening, while smarting under the first agony of my new title; and when I inform you, Mr. Editor, that I am likely to retain that execrable appendage, and lose the money that accompanied it, (the particulars of which will form the subject of a future letter,) I think you will admit there never was a case of more real distress than that of your unfortunate correspondent.

MARK HIGGINBOTHAM.

THE SABBATH.

"We never, in the whole course of our recollections, met with a Christian friend who bore upon his character every other evidence of the Spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath-day, and keep it holy. We appeal to the memory of all the worthies who are now lying in their graves, that, eminent as they were in every other grace and accomplishment of the new creature, the religiousness of their Sabbath-day shone with an equal lustre amid the fine assemblage of virtues which adorned them. In every Christian household, it will be found that the discipline of a well-ordered Sabbath is never forgotten, amongst the other lessons of a Christian education; and we appeal to every individual who now hears us, and who carries the remembrance in his bosom of a father's worth and a father's piety, if, on the coming round of the seventh day, an air of peculiar sacredness did not spread itself over that mansion, where he drew his first breath, and was taught to repeat his infant hymn, and lisp his infant prayer. Rest assured that a Christian, having the love of God written in his heart, and denying the Sabbath a place in his affections, is an anomaly which is no where to be found. Every Sabbath image, and every Sabbath circumstance, is dear to him. He loves the quietness of that hallowed morn. He loves the church bell sound, which summons him to the house of prayer. He loves to join the chorus of devotion, and to sit and listen to that voice of persuasion which is lifted in the hearing of an assembled multitude. He loves the retirement of this day from the din of worldly business, and the inroads of worldly men. He loves the leisure it brings along with it; and sweet to his soul is the exercise of that hallowed hour, when there is no eye to witness him but the eye of Heaven; and when in solemn audience with the Father, who seeth him in secret, he can, on the wings of celestial contemplation, leave all the cares and all the vexations, and all the secularities of an alienated world behind him."

Chalmers.

From the Village Record.

NEW VERSIONS FROM OLD TEXTS.

"He don't work it right."

Ben Bustle is one of the most busy men alive. A gad-fly or a borer is not more constantly on the move. He rises early, sits up late, hardly takes time to eat, and is never idle a moment. "Ah, a thriving fellow," says one; "a man so industrious must necessarily prosper." No such thing. Ben, half the time, does more harm than good. When driving plough—whip and gee-ho, his horses are kept upon a half trot; the ploughing is only half done, and his team is distressed so that they are unfit to work for a month after his crop is in; but then he boasts that he does more in one week than his neighbor Thornbury in two.

Bustling through the kitchen the other day with the swill-bucket—"I hate to see folks standing about like stumps," said he, and he rushed along as if he had heard the cry of fire, to show how the family should stir about,—ran plump against Mrs. Bustle, knocked the new coffee-pot out of her hands, and broke more than he could earn the whole day.

If on a journey, he rides sixty-five miles a day, saves five hours and half a dollar, and spoils a horse worth twenty pounds.

If he cuts wood, it is always too long for the fire place—scalds his mouth as he drinks his tea—cuts himself when he shaves—keeps his whole family in nervous excitement, that much business may be done; and would, were it not for his excellent, calm, placid wife, whose good temper and steady deportment counteract the effects of her husband's haste, go utterly to ruin. The truth is, Ben "dont work it right."

A considerable excitement has, for some time, prevailed in the city of New-York, on the subject of the interment of the dead in the heart of the city. A law was passed by the city corporation, during the last year, prohibiting these interments, under heavy penalties; which penalties, we believe, were, in some instances, paid by wealthy inhabitants, who chose rather to submit to the pecuniary mulct, than abandon the burial-place of their ancestors. A vigorous attempt is now making to repeal the law altogether, and fears are entertained that the effort will be successful. It is pretty well understood that some of the church-yards (Trinity church-yard, in particular,) are so over-crowded with a population of dead, that the immediate vicinities of these dormitories are very generally reported to be unhealthy. Public prejudice, therefore, sets strongly against the practice. On the other hand, a certificate, signed by about 150 physicians, has been published, stating it as the opinion of the subscribers, that these interments may be continued without danger to the citizens. It is a practice santioned by custom; and, in this, as in almost every other case, we prove ourselves to be merely the creatures of habit. Notwithstanding the dread and horror which we feel whenever we come into contact with the images of death and corruption, there is some secret, yet very powerful tie, which seems to endear to us the bones and burial-places of those who walked and talked with us in life, who shared our homes, and bosoms, and business, and whom our imaginations so frequently reembody, and restore to us in their wonted places and employments. We feel that the ground in which they lie is our home, for there is a fascination attached to it which operates upon our feelings, and disables us from carrying our affections, and even our forms, to any other spot.

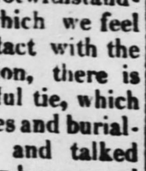
But this feeling ought to be under the subjection of reason; and reason seems to dictate the propriety, even admitting there is no necessity on the score of public health—of making interments at a distance from the living, in cities of such a dense and overflowing population as New-York. It would give us satisfaction to see the practice, which is adopted in this city, prevail throughout the Union. Our burying grounds lie at some distance from the city, yet they bear testimony of the frequent visits which are made to them by affectionate survivors, in the flowers which are to be oftentimes seen scattered over the silent mansion of death, and the solitary rose tree casting its fragrant and beautiful blossoms on the turf, an annual tribute to the memory of those who rest beneath.

Nat. Jour.

Was Taken Up,

ON the 6th inst. swimming the river opposite Pittsburgh, at Jones's Ferry,

A Chesnut Sorrel MARE,



with a yoke on her neck. She is very old; about fifteen hands high; shod before; a natural trotter; has a white mark on her neck, supposed to be made by wearing a yoke. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges.

Nath. Plummer.

St. Clair township, May 20, 1825—3t.

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

BIKIN & LEISLER,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Waterstreets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends an pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals, to be offered for not less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair with the privileges for procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

West St. between Fort and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending.* $120 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825.—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to,

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead,* and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown.* These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENTS.

Poetry.

MY NATIVE LAND.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

O! not the clear and sunny wave,
That rolls around the Egean isles;
Not all that ancient beauty gave
Of fondest dallying and smiles,
Not all the spirit-stirring notes,
That come from high Apollo's shrine
When the full hymn and song divine
Round Delphi's golden temple floats;
O! not the hills that bear the vine,
And far their breathing odors throw;
Nor the bright skies, whose evening twine
Outvies in tints, the braided bow;
Not all the luxury of shade
Beneath the spreading chesnut tree;
Not all the flowers that never fade,
Rude land of *storms!* can equal thee.
In thee my infant being drew
The first reviving breath of air;
My early years, in gladness flew
Light, as the dream of summer, there:
Still round thy rocks my spirit clings—
It cannot tear itself away;
And if it had an eagle's wings,
There it would ever hovering play;—
For, O! there is no spot of earth
Dear as the land that gave us birth.

From the Spanish.

DON'T SHUT YOUR DOOR.

Don't shut your door—dont shut your door;
If Love should come and call,
'Twill be of no use at all.

If Love command, you'd best obey,
Resistance will but hurt you;
And make, for that's the safest way,
Necessity a virtue
So don't resist his gentle sway,
Nor shut your door if he should call,
For that's no use at all.

I've seen him tame the wildest beasts,
And strengthen too the weakest;
He loves him most who plagues him least;
His favorites are the meekest.
The privileg'd guests who grace his feast,
Have ne'er opposed his gentle call,
For that's no use at all.

He loves to tumble upside down
All classes—all connexions—
Of those who fear or wear a crown,
He mingles the affections,
Till all by love is overthrown;
And moated gate or castle wall
Will be no use at all.

He is a strange and wayward thing,
Young, blind, and full of malice,—
He makes a shepherd of a king,
A cottage of a palace.
'Tis vain to murmur; and to fling
Your thoughts away in grief and gall,
Will be no use at all.

He makes the coward brave—he wakes
The sleepy with his thunders;
In mirth he revels and mistakes,
And miracles, and wonders;—
And many a man he prisoner makes,
And bolts the door:—you'll cry and call,
But it's no use at all.

Miscellany.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

MR. MARK HIGGINBOTHAM'S CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.

"What is thy name?
Thou'lt be afraid to hear it."—*Macbeth.*

I believe I may confidently appeal to the whole circle of our acquaintance, whether both myself and my wife were not universally respected as Mr. and Mrs. Mark Somers, of Bentinck-street and Englefield green, at both of which residences our parties, though not numerous, were fashionable and select; and our dinners, though rare, quite as profuse of plate and French wines as was consistent with our income. Indeed I have reason to think they were rather more so, for we were generally condemned to a fast after a feast, often denying ourselves permanent comforts for the sake of an occasional luxury. However, we were as happy as two people could be, who were doomed to support existence on little better than two thousand a year; and so we might have continued, but that my wife's uncle, Mr. Timothy Higginbotham of Hoxton, a great manufacturer of bricks, chose to convert himself into clay for the benefit of future brickmakers, leaving the whole of his immense fortune to his only relative, Mrs. Mark Somers. A great misfortune truly methinks I hear the reader exclaim. Alas! it proved so to me, for it was vitiated and tainted with one condition which poisoned all the happiness it might have otherwise conferred, namely, that I should take and wear the abhorred name of Higginbotham! I had ever been squeamish, fastidious, fantastical about names, the more so as I had always considered my own particularly euphonous and genteel; and to be robbed of it thus unexpectedly, and made the nominal representative of a vile Hoxton dealer in argillaceous parallelograms—the thought was intolerable. Too well was I aware that all our friends and acquaintances would revenge themselves for our accession of fortune by an unmerciful raillery and interminable quizzing of its hideous appendage. Already did the odious appellation hiss in mine ears by day and haunt them in my dreams. The faces of my friends danced before my imagination so completely mantled over and flickering with ridicule, that there was not room to stick a single pin in them without transfixing some cursed jibe or jeer, some latent irony, or open and malicious snigger. I shall be told that this was a preposterous source of misery; perhaps so, but still it was, and is one; and others have been plunged into as deep an affliction by causes apparently more trivial. "Would any one believe," says the learned Walderstein in his Diary, "that I have been often wretched, because for the last twenty years I have never been able to sneeze three times together!" How cheerfully would I consent never to sneeze again for the whole remainder of my life, if I could only disburthen myself of this miserable, mean, and degrading *sobriquet*.

So humiliating and insupportable did it appear to me, that I seriously proposed to my wife an abandonment of the legacy upon such grievous terms, extolling our present happiness, and urging the sufficiency of our means for all rational gratifications; but she laughed at my arguments, and was inexorable to my most pathetic entreaties. "I will be but a nine day's wonder," she exclaimed, "and we must brazen the thing as well as we can, consoling ourselves with the pleasures of a substance, for any temporary pains that may be inflicted by a mere name. What's in a name? as Shakspeare says. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." "Ay, and a great deal sweeter, I replied, "if any other could be substituted for this unfortunate one of Higgin———botham," I would have said, but that ominous "Amen stuck in my throat." "Besides," continued I, "does not Shakspeare elsewhere assert that "he who filches from me my good name," makes me poor indeed?"—"Well then, my dear" replied my wife, "Shakspeare tells a story, for you have been made rich, not poor, by the process."—"Rich in worldly things," I resumed with a sigh "but cognominally I am impoverished, degraded, sunk deeper than plummet ever sounded. Were it a fair name, I could submit; but this is a nick-name, a by-word, a reproach. Give a dog an ill name, says the proverb, and hang him. Never dog had a worse than mine, and I feel already as if I were hung up aloft for the finger of scorn to be wagged at, and condemned to stand in the pillory of my own appellation, as the wretch Hig———No, I cannot pronounce it. "Take any name but that, and my firm nerves shall never tremble." Would I could be "a man again," and look the world boldly in the face with the happy baptismal and patronymic appellation which I once possessed! If the horrid and unfeeling old brickmaker had only left me half his fortune, upon condition of taking half his name, I might have been happy, whichever moiety he had inflicted upon me. The latter portion indeed might have subjected me to a ludicrous perversion of the testator's meaning, as I am of somewhat Grenvillian structure (being distantly related to the Temples;) but still it would have been infinitely better than the compound calamity under which I am now suffering.

For some time I attempted (it was rather an unmanly expedient, I must confess) to make a compromise with my ignominy, by writing letters and describing myself to tradesmen and others as the late Mr. Mark Somers; but it presently got rumoured that I was dead, and Partridge himself was never exposed to more annoyance than I drew upon my devoted head by this incautious mode of expression. Like that celebrated living defunct, I actually encountered a respectable man in black, standing upon my drawing-room table, who told me he was come from the undertaker to measure the walls for mourning hangings, and asked directions about the coffin and the funeral; while the clergyman, the sexton, and half a dozen more came gently to the door with tristful visages, and were not to be persuaded without considerable difficulty that I was still alive as Mr. Higginbotham, though unfortunately extinct as Mr. Mark Somers.

Shortly after this occurrence, while standing in my hall, I heard the postman knock and inquire whether there was any servant in the house named Higginbotham, as he had got a letter so directed. Well might the fellow imagine that no master of an establishment, no decent person in fact, could own so base and vulgar an appellation. This heightened my disgust at the atrocious conduct of the old brickmaker, and at that very instant a fat wretch came to solicit some assistance, who Higginbothamed me at every other word of a long tale of distress, and concluded by saying she had formerly worked as char woman "for Mrs Higginbotham as is"—Revolting as the word had always appeared when applied to myself, it seemed ten times more hideous when visited upon so gentle a woman as my wife. I believe I actually shed a tear as I turned away, not at the fat woman's story (for I hated the foul mouthed hussey,) but at my fate, in being obliged to submit tamely to the insult of hearing such a four-syllable defilement applied to my wife.

Nevertheless it became necessary to bear my fate like a man, to face the world boldly with my unutterable name, and run the gaunt let of public ridicule however pointed and provoking. We accordingly engaged ourselves to one of Lady S——'s immense routs in Arlington-street; whither I betook myself with as much alacrity as a criminal to the scaffold, or a lamb to the slaughter-house. As there was no recording angel to let fall a tear upon the word as I gave it in, and blot it out for ever, the servant at the door announced me with a half suppressed titter, and another on the landing-place, converting my Christian name into a verb of the imperative mood, repeated it after the following fashion,—"Mr. and Mrs—(mark!) and then spitefully shouted out at the top of his voice the soul harrowing and hated "Higginbotham!" Never shall I forget the nudging of elbows and giggling of saucy faces as they vulgarly gazed after me; nor the blank astonishment, sudden stare, and polite though insolent simper of the company in the drawing room upon hearing such a name announced in such an assemblage. Anxious to show that I was somebody, I bustled up to two or three acquaintance whom I recognized in the throng, but they seemed eager to disclaim all connexion with any such hideous and awfully plebeian sound, ensconced themselves behind impenetrable masses of visitants. My guilty conscience suggested to me that I was as much shunned as Peter Schlemihl when he had lost his shadow, and I felt proportionally irritated against what I conceived to be the arrogance and impertinence of the company. At this critical moment when I was just ready to boil over, a heavy man placed his heel upon my corn, and in that agony of mental and bodily suffering being prepared to convert every thing into an intentional insult, I turned upon him, exclaiming fiercely as I fumbled for a card, "Sir, my name is Higginbotham." "My dear Sir," replied the gentleman with a polite bow, and a provoking calmness, "I have not the smallest doubt it is, you look as if you were." Heavens! what an indignity! not only to be *de facto* a real, live, *bona fide* Higginbotham, but to be told that I looked like one! Even now I blush at the follies I committed on that ill fated evening, while smarting under the first agony of my new title; and when I inform you, Mr. Editor, that I am likely to retain that execrable appendage, and lose the money that accompanied it, (the particulars of which will form the subject of a future letter,) I think you will admit there never was a case of more real distress than that of your unfortunate correspondent.

MARK HIGGINBOTHAM.

THE SABBATH.

"We never, in the whole course of our recollections, met with a Christian friend who bore upon his character every other evidence of the Spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath-day, and keep it holy. We appeal to the memory of all the worthies who are now lying in their graves, that, eminent as they were in every other grace and accomplishment of the new creature, the religiousness of their Sabbath-day shone with an equal lustre amid the fine assemblage of virtues which adorned them. In every Christian household, it will be found that the discipline of a well-ordered Sabbath is never forgotten, amongst the other lessons of a Christian education; and we appeal to every individual who now hears us, and who carries the remembrance in his bosom of a father's worth and a father's piety, if, on the coming round of the seventh day, an air of peculiar sacredness did not spread itself over that mansion, where he drew his first breath, and was taught to repeat his infant hymn, and lisp his infant prayer. Rest assured that a Christian, having the love of God written in his heart, and denying the Sabbath a place in his affections, is an anomaly which is no where to be found. Every Sabbath image, and every Sabbath circumstance, is dear to him. He loves the quietness of that hallowed morn. He loves the church bell sound, which summons him to the house of prayer. He loves to join the chorus of devotion, and to sit and listen to that voice of persuasion which is lifted in the hearing of an assembled multitude. He loves the retirement of this day from the din of worldly business, and the inroads of worldly men. He loves the leisure it brings along with it; and sweet to his soul is the exercise of that hallowed hour, when there is no eye to witness him but the eye of Heaven; and when in solemn audience with the Father, who seeth him in secret, he can, on the wings of celestial contemplation, leave all the cares and all the vexations, and all the secularities of an alienated world behind him."

Chalmers.

From the Village Record.

NEW SERMONS FROM OLD TEXTS.

"He don't work it right."

Ben Bustle is one of the most busy men alive. A gad-fly or a borer is not more constantly on the move. He rises early, sits up late, hardly takes time to eat, and is never idle a moment. "Ah, a thriving fellow," says one; "a man so industrious must necessarily prosper." No such thing. Ben, half the time, does more harm than good. When driving plough—whip and gee-ho, his horses are kept upon a half trot; the ploughing is only half done, and his team is distressed so that they are unfit to work for a month after his crop is in; but then he boasts that he does more in one week than his neighbor Thornbury in two.

Bustling through the kitchen the other day with the swill-bucket—"I hate to see folks standing about like stumps," said he, and he rushed along as if he had heard the cry of fire, to show how the family should stir about,—ran plump against Mrs. Bustle, knocked the new coffee-pot out of her hands, and broke more than he could earn the whole day.

If on a journey, he rides sixty-five miles a day, saves five hours and half a dollar, and spoils a horse worth twenty pounds.

If he cuts wood, it is always too long for the fire place—scalds his mouth as he drinks his tea—cuts himself when he shaves—keeps his whole family in nervous excitement, that much business may be done; and would, were it not for his excellent, calm, placid wife, whose good temper and steady deportment counteract the effects of her husband's haste, go utterly to ruin. The truth is, Ben "dont work it right."

A considerable excitement has, for some time, prevailed in the city of New-York, on the subject of the interment of the dead in the heart of the city. A law was passed by the city corporation, during the last year, prohibiting these interments, under heavy penalties; which penalties, we believe, were, in some instances, paid by wealthy inhabitants, who chose rather to submit to the pecuniary mulct, than abandon the burial-place of their ancestors. A vigorous attempt is now making to repeal the law altogether, and fears are entertained that the effort will be successful. It is pretty well understood that some of the church-yards (Trinity church-yard, in particular,) are so over-crowded with a population of dead, that the immediate vicinities of these dormitories are very generally reported to be unhealthy. Public prejudice, therefore, sets strongly against the practice. On the other hand, a certificate, signed by about 150 physicians, has been published, stating it as the opinion of the subscribers, that these interments may be continued without danger to the citizens. It is a practice santioned by custom; and, in this, as in almost every other case, we prove ourselves to be merely the creatures of habit. Notwithstanding the dread and horror which we feel whenever we come into contact with the images of death and corruption, there is some secret, yet very powerful tie, which seems to endear to us the bones and burial-places of those who walked and talked with us in life, who shared our homes, and bosoms, and business, and whom our imaginations so frequently reembody, and restore to us in their wonted places and employments. We feel that the ground in which they lie is our home, for there is a fascination attached to it which operates upon our feelings, and disables us from carrying our affections, and even our forms, to any other spot.

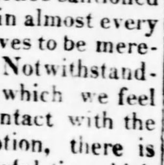
But this feeling ought to be under the subjection of reason; and reason seems to dictate the propriety, even admitting there is no necessity on the score of public health ---of making interments at a distance from the living, in cities of such a dense and overflowing population as New-York. It would give us satisfaction to see the practice, which is adopted in this city, prevail throughout the Union. Our burying grounds lie at some distance from the city, yet they bear testimony of the frequent visits which are made to them by affectionate survivors, in the flowers which are to be oftentimes seen scattered over the silent mansion of death, and the solitary rose tree casting its fragrant and beautiful blossoms on the turf, an annual tribute to the memory of those who rest beneath.

Nat. Jour.

Was Taken Up,

ON the 6th inst. swimming the river opposite Pittsburgh, at Jones's Ferry,

A Chesnut Sorrel MARE,



with a yoke on her neck. She is very old; about fifteen hands high; shod before; a natural trotter; has a white mark on her neck, supposed to be made by wearing a yoke. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

Nath. Plummer.

St. Clair township, May 20, 1825—3t.

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

It will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

ERKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

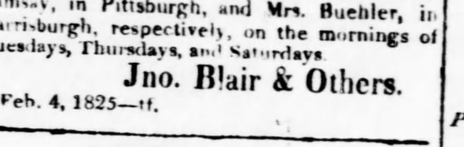
A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.



New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

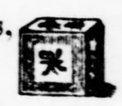
April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Book-store, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,



And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
} Trotter's Rifle Powder, Kentucky man. Tobacco, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals, to be offered for not less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair with the privileges for procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—4t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending, $130 per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to,

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead,* and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown.* These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENT.